

THE
FIRST PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
METHODICALLY EXHIBITED AND EXPLAINED,
UPON A PLAN ENTIRELY NEW,
*Tending to render the Knowledge of them useful
in the Study of other Languages.*

The constant objects in view are to exercise the Judgment of *Youth*,
to lessen the labour of the *Tutor*, and to improve the Practice of
teaching English Grammar.

By NICHOLAS SALMON,

Author of an Etymological Dictionary entitled *Stemmatologia*
Latinitatis, and of several works upon the
English and French Languages.

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1798.



P R E F A C E.

“THE propriety of introducing the *English*
“ *Grammar* into *English Schools* cannot be
“ disputed; a competent knowledge of our own
“ language being both useful and ornamental in
“ every profession, and a critical knowledge of it
“ absolutely necessary to all persons of a liberal
“ education.—The *Latin* was so complex a lan-
“ guage that it made, of necessity, a considerable
“ branch of Roman School education: whereas
“ ours, by being more simple, is, perhaps, less
“ generally understood. And though the *Gram-*
“ *mar School*, be, on all accounts, the most proper
“ place for learning it; how many Grammar
“ Schools are destitute of all provision for the re-
“ gular teaching of it! All the skill that our youth
“ at school have in it, being acquired in an indi-
“ rect manner, viz. by the mere practice of
“ using it in verbal translations.”—Thus speaks
Dr. Priestley in the Preface of his *Rudiments of*
the English Grammar, where he says a little further:
“ My cotemporaries, I believe, are sensible that
“ their knowledge of the Grammar of their na-
“ tive tongue hath been acquired by their own
“ study and observation, since they have passed
“ the rudiments of the School.”

The same writer says also: " There seems to be a kind of claim upon all who make use of a language to do something for its improvement; and the best thing we can do for ours at present, is to exhibit its actual structure, and the varieties with which it is used. When these are once distinctly pointed out, and generally attended to, the best forms of speech, and those which are most agreeable to the analogy of the language, will soon recommend themselves, and come into general use; and when, by this means, the language shall be written with sufficient uniformity, we may hope to see a complete Grammar of it. At present it is by no means ripe for such a work; but we may approximate to it very fast, *if all persons who are qualified to make remarks upon it, will give a little attention to the subject. In such a case, a few years might be sufficient to complete it.* The progress of every branch of real science seems to have been prodigiously accelerated of late. The present age may hope to see a new and capital æra in the history of every branch of useful knowledge; and I hope that the English language, which cannot fail to be the vehicle of a great part of it, will come in for some share of improvement, and acquire a more fixed and established character."

Persons eminent for their skill in Philology, and all the Reviewers, have, from the works I lately published on *Latin, French, and English*, looked upon me as a man qualified to investigate the properties and idioms of languages*. En-

* See, here annexed, the list of my works, after which are the accounts given of them in the *Reviews, Magazines, &c.*

PREFACE.

couraged by their applause, I come forth to contribute another share towards establishing a rational method for teaching English Grammar. How far I have improved upon the plan of Dr. Priestly, and those of the Grammarians that preceded him or came after him, it is for Masters, who are intrusted with the education of young persons, to determine. I only request of them to condescend to give my plan a fair trial. I am convinced it will succeed with them, because it has succeeded with me, who, by a long practice in teaching young and grown up people, have found it the best calculated to impress the first principles of English Grammar, to exercise the judgment of the learner, and to prepare him for acquiring easily different languages. My plan, it is obvious, is formed upon a scale not only different from, but more general than, any hitherto offered to the public by any English Grammarian; and I trust that, though long followed by me, and long known by the Pupils I have had, it will be entirely new to Tutors in general*, and become an useful auxiliar for them to teach English Grammar, while it cannot fail to be so for young people who wish to familiarize themselves with the first principles of the English language, and to lay a good foundation towards the acquiring of any other language they may be called to study.

If I have said nothing of the *Gender* of Nouns, it is because the present work is written for English youth, and every child naturally discovers, in

* This very plan has been tried by two ladies, formerly my pupils, who, jointly with their mother, keep a Boarding School at Ranelagh; and the young Ladies, instructed by them, are surprisingly conversant in Grammar.

regard to English, his native tongue, that whatever may be considered as *male*, by sex or attributes, is of the *Masculine Gender*; that whatever may be considered as *female*, by sex or attributes, is of the *Feminine Gender*, and that whatever cannot be considered as male or female, by sex or attributes, is of the *Neuter Gender*, though it may be of a different Gender in other languages. A child naturally discovers that *he, him, his*, are the representatives of a male in the singular number; that *she, her, hers*, are the representatives of a female in the singular number; that *it, its*, are the representatives of a Noun neuter in the singular; that *they, them, their, theirs*, are the representatives of males and females and Nouns neuter, either in the plural or linked together by way of enumeration so as to present the idea of plurality, and are sometimes the representatives of a collective Noun; that *who, whom, whose* are the representatives of persons, or, at least, of things personified; and that *which* is the representative of any thing not personified, and sometimes of any person mentioned with the accessory idea of choice or option, as when we say "Introduce me *to which* you please," for "Introduce me *to which* of the gentlemen, or of the ladies, you please."

I have passed over the formation of the *Plural* in Nouns, because every child naturally discovers that there are, in English, only two numbers, viz. the singular and the plural, and that the plural is formed generally by the addition of *s*; for *river*, becomes *rivers*; and *table*, becomes *tables*: he soon finds that *o, ch, s, sh, ss, x, z*, will have *es* instead of *s*; as in *hero, heroes; coach, coaches*;

coaches; *bolus*, boluses; *dish*, dishes; *loss*, losses; *fox*, foxes; *buzz*, buzzes: that *f* and *je* become *ves*, as *calf*, calves; *wife*, wives (excepting the Nouns in *oof*, or *uff*, or *iff*, which only take *s* after them, as *hoof*, hoofs; *muff*, muffs; *sheriff*, sheriffs; and the Nouns in *chief* *grief*, *relief*, which make *chiefs*, &c. the Nouns *dwarf*, *scoff*, *warf* *strife*, which, following the general rule, become *dwarfs*, &c. and the Noun *staff*, which has *staves* for its plural: he soon finds also that Nouns in *y*, not preceded immediately by a vowel, become *ies* for the plural); that *body* becomes *bodies*, and *enemy* becomes *enemies*; but that *joy* becomes *joys*, according to the general rule, and *essay* becomes *essays*. Every child knows that he must say *man*, men; *woman*, women; *alderman*, aldermen; *child*, children; *brother*, brethren (in the language of the Scripture, but *brother*, brothers, in common); *ox*, oxen; *die*, dice; *mouse*, mice; *louse*, lice; *goose*, geese; *penny*, pence; *foot*, feet; *tooth*, teeth; *simile*, similies; that *sow* becomes *swine* or *sows*, and that *cow* becomes *kine* or *cows*, &c.

For the same reason, I have omitted the irregular *Comparatives* and *Superlatives*: a child will not say *good*, *gooder*, *goodest*; but *good*, *better*, *best*; he will say *bad*, *worse*, *worst*; and *little*, *less*, *least*; and *much*, *more*, *most*; and *near*, *nearer*, *nearest* or *next*; and *late*, *later*, *latest* or *last*; and *fore*, *former*, *foremost*, &c.

The reason is obvious also why I have been silent in regard to the *Inflections of Verbs*. Every child soon discovers that *ing* is the characteristick of the *Participle Present*; that *ed* is generally the characteristick of the *Participle Past* or *Passive*,

and even of the *Preterit* or *Past tense*; that the first person singular and three persons plural, of the *Present tense*, are generally like the Infinitive suppressing the sign *to*; that *est* is generally the characteristick of the second person singular of the *Present tense*, if *thou* be used for its Nominative; that *s* or *es* (in conversation), or *th* or *eth* (in a sublime style), is the characteristick of the third person singular of the *Present tense* (in regard to forming which third person singular, the manner of forming the plural of Nouns becomes a guide); and that the *Past tense* is, in all its persons, generally as the Participle past, the second person singular only taking *st*, when its Nominative is *th.u.* Consequently, every child will naturally say:

To order—ordering—ordered.

Present.—I order; thou orderest; he orders, *or*, ordereth.—We order; you order, *or*, ye order; they order.

Past.—I ordered; thou orderedst; he ordered.—We ordered; you ordered, *or*, ye ordered; they ordered.

To love—loving—loved.

Present.—I love; thou lovest; he loves, *or* loveth.—We love; you love, *or* ye love; they love.

Past.—I loved; thou lovedst; he loved.—We loved; you loved, *or*, ye loved; they loved.

Every child soon discovers that he must say:

To be—being—been.

Present.—I am; thou art; he is.—We are; you are, *or*, ye are; they are.

Past.—I was; thou wast; he was. We were; you were, *or*, ye were; they were.

Nor will he be at a loss to discover that, after
a Conjunction

a Conjunction denoting some *supposition, conditional clause, concession, or exception*, he may use the infinitive without its sign, instead of the Inflections of the Present, or of the Auxiliaries for the future or conditional: that he may say, “If I be, if thou be, if he be, if we be, if you be, or if ye be, if they be;” and, “Though I love, though thou love, though he love, &c.” Now, if he reflect a little, he may discover also that, in such manners of expression, generally said to belong to the *Subjunctive Mood*, there is nothing but an ellipsis of some Auxiliary Verb, such as *shall, should, may, might, &c.* which Auxiliary Verb, if expressed, would have required the Introduction of the Infinitive without its sign *to*. He will discover also, that in these circumstances he may say:

Were I—wert thou—were he.

If I were—if thou wert—if he were.

Though I were—though thou wert—though he were.

&c.

&c.

&c.

Instead of—If I should be—If thou shouldst be—If he should be—though I should be, &c.

&c.

&c.

Every child soon discovers also that he must say:

To have, having, had.

Present.—I have; thou hast; he has, or, hath.—We have; you have, or, ye have; they have.

Past.—I had; thou hadst; he had.—We had; you had, or, ye had; they had.

A child will hardly require to be told that the Verbs *shall, should; will, would; may, might; can, could;* (when used as Auxiliaries to other Verbs, to denote *futurity, moral power, and physical power*),

vary only in that second person of which the Nominative is *thou*; but he will naturally say: “*thou shalt, thou shouldst; thou wilt, thou wouldst; thou mayest, thou mightest; thou canst, thou couldst.*”

He will easily discover that the Auxiliary *must* is invariable; and, in short, he will soon discover that the other *irregularities* of which Verbs are susceptible, in English, can be only in the *Past tense*, and the *Participle past or passive*; that he must say: “*To go, going, gone.—I go, I went, I had gone, I am gone, &c.*” and “*To write, writing, written, or writ.—I write, I wrote, or I writ; I have written, or I have writ;*” instead of which *I have written, or I have writ*, many say improperly *I have wrote*. If the Pupil should be at a loss in regard to some of the Irregularities, he need but refer to the Appendix, p. 117. where he will find a Catalogue of Verbs irregularly inflected.

With all these things, concerning their native tongue, children become naturally and readily acquainted, and seldom do they want to be reminded of those rules which, in English Rudiments, are laid down concerning them. Consequently I thought it was unnecessary for me to dwell upon them in the observations and explanations which concern the *Parts of Speech* and the *Cases*; but lest I should be accused of neglect in this respect, I have thus far noticed them in the Preface.

TO THE TUTOR.

THE manner in which my plan is to be used with advantage, cannot but be obvious to any one who will but cast his eye on the Table of Contents,
p. xx.

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p. xx, &c. Has a Tutor any Pupil who knows nothing at all about the *Parts of Speech*? He may make him learn the Definition of a *Noun or Substantive*, and then desire him to find several Nouns, according to the pages mentioned in the Table of Contents, with respect to the *words introduced and explained as Nouns*. When the Tutor is sure that his Pupil can recognise a Noun or Substantive, he may make him learn the Definition of an *Adjective*, and then desire him also to find several Adjectives, according to the pages mentioned in the Table of Contents, with respect to the *words introduced and explained as Adjectives*. Thus proceeding with every Part of Speech, the Tutor will gradually prepare his Pupil for entering upon the *Lectures*. Here the several Parts of Speech are mixed together, but each is pointed out by its respective Arabic figure. In order the more usefully to go through a Lecture, the Pupil should mention, at every word, why that word peculiarly belongs to this class, and that to another class; and the better to enable the Pupil to do this, his Tutor might desire him to prepare himself by reading the explanations subjoined to that Lecture, and not to come up untill he find he can account properly for each word.

After the Pupil has gone through the several Lectures and Exercises upon the *Parts of Speech*, the whole of which constitutes the first chapter, his Tutor may pass to the *Cases*, and make him learn the Definition of the *Nominative*, then desire him to find several Nominatives, according to the pages mentioned in the Table of Contents, with respect to the *words introduced and explained as Nominative cases*. Proceeding thus in regard

to all the other cases, the Tutor will gradually prepare his Pupil for entering upon the Lectures for the Cases. There, too, the several Cases are mixed together, but each is pointed out by its respective Roman figure. In order to go through a Lecture with advantage, the Pupil should mention, at every word marked as in a Case, why that word peculiarly belongs to that Case, and that to another; and the better to enable the Pupil to do this, his Tutor might desire him also to prepare himself by reading the explanations subjoined to that Lecture, and not to come up until he find he can account properly for each Case.

The Tutor having made his Pupil familiar with the *Cases* by means of the Lectures and the farther exercises upon them, the whole of which constitutes the second Chapter, he may set him upon the third Chapter, where sufficient directions are given for using the Complex Specimen which is the subject of that chapter.

Lastly, the Tutor should select those of the Explanations and Observations, which are criticisms upon some of the modes of expression, or tend to unfold the mechanism of the language. In this point, he may also be guided by the Table of Contents, where the peculiarities in regard to words or construction are mentioned with references to the page or pages in which the matter is discussed. He should dwell particularly upon the *Preliminary observations concerning the Cases*, as well as upon *the use of the Cases*, *Observations upon some of the Latin Cases*, the *N. B.* after Explanation II. of Lecture I. on the Cases, the *N. B.* after Explanation IV. of the same Lecture, &c. &c. But above all, he should not neglect to make his
Pupil

Pupil read carefully and often Explanations VI. and VII. of the same Lecture I. and the Notes belonging to them. Thus will his Pupil acquire, without much trouble, as accurate a knowledge of English Grammar, as if he had long studied it through the medium of the Latin and Greek Grammars: thus will he be enabled to learn easily any other language.

*Works Published and Sold by Mr. SALMON,
No. 23, St. John's-square, Clerkenwell.*

English Grammar compared with French, entitled *Grammaire Angloise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*, in which the Principles and Idioms of the two languages, are explained in a new manner, and illustrated by examples sufficiently numerous to remove every difficulty. Price 5s. bound.

Guide to the English and French languages, entitled *Guide pour la Langue Angloise et pour la Langue Française*. It consists of beautiful moral tales, and exhibits the nice transitions from *tu*, *toi*, &c. to *vous*, &c. the nice transitions from one tense to another; the proper use of the French Particle *Ne*, which hitherto was one of the greatest difficulties of the French language; and other peculiarities in the mechanism of both languages. Price 3s. bound.

Complete System of the French language.—Here, besides a course of grammatical observations, wherein the great deficiencies of former Grammars, and even Dictionaries, are supplied, the author gives proper directions for making readily those attractions, of Syllables, which distinguish French from foreign Pronunciation; he gives also (a thing not attempted by any preceding Grammarian) an alphabetical list, which determines what Preposition, not corresponding with the English, each word, according to its different meanings, requires before persons, places, things, Infinitives, and when the Subjunctive should follow; he gives, besides, rules to be depended upon, for placing the Adjective before or after its Noun, according to circumstances and

and the genius of the French language, &c. &c. Price 5s. 6d. boards.

Footstep; or, *Introduction to the French Language*: it contains the most necessary rules of the French language, and a table exhibiting in one sheet all the inflections of the French Verbs, and the manner of conjugating them, whether regular or irregular, in their simple and compound tenses. Price 1s. 6d. boards.

Stemmata Latinitatis; or, *Etymological Latin Dictionary*, wherein the whole mechanism of the Latin tongue is methodically and conspicuously exhibited, upon a plan entirely new, and calculated to facilitate the acquisition, as well as to impress the knowledge, of the language, &c. Price 1l. 11s. 6d. boards.

Extracts from Reviews, Magazines, &c. wherein

Mr. SALMON'S Works have been noticed.

Salmon's *English Grammar*, entitled *Grammaire Angloise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*. "Amidst
"the very numerous Grammars of French and English,
"now appearing, we cannot have a doubt, that a work by
"Mr. Salmon, must deserve particular attention. His
"*Stemmata Latinitatis*, a Latin Etymological Dictionary,
"reviewed by us, in Vol. viii. p. 264, was a work of
"such peculiar acuteness, so extensive research, and great
"utility, as could not fail to mark the compiler, as a man
"very singularly qualified to investigate the properties and
"idioms of languages.—In the present work, Mr. Salmon
"appears abundantly to display the same qualities,
"and certainly discusses many difficult points, with an
"acuteness, which has not before been employed upon
"them.—This book is intended chiefly to instruct the
"French in learning English; but it may also be recommended
"to the Youth of our own country, who have made
"a certain progress in the study of French; as a book, which
"will not only assist them in that pursuit, but improve also
"their knowledge of their own language. We have no
"doubt also, that, as the title page announces, the French
"may find remarks, respecting the language of their own
"country, at once novel and important.—We have seldom
"seen a book, which contained so much within so small a
"compass.—As a proof of the remarkable diligence of the
"Author, let any one peruse his rules, for that almost insuperable
"difficulty to the French who study English, the
"Pronunciation

" Pronunciation of *ib*, page 6—10." *British Critic* *for*
October, 1797, Art. 56.

" This work is entitled to distinction among Gramma-
 " tical Publications. The Author has shewn himself, in
 " his *Stemmata Latinitatis*, well acquainted with the theory
 " of Grammar, and very capable of unfolding the mecha-
 " nism of particular languages. The design of Mr. Sal-
 " mon's present undertaking is, to facilitate the study of
 " the English language to foreigners, and to furnish Eng-
 " lish Youth with an useful help for acquiring an accurate
 " knowledge of their native tongue, at the same time that
 " they are improving themselves in French. Nothing can
 " be better calculated to lead to a scientific knowledge of
 " Grammar, than comparative views of different lan-
 " guages. The comparison instituted in this work between
 " the French and English, is judiciously conducted; and to
 " those, who have already made some progress in the know-
 " ledge of both languages, it will be very useful. The
 " Author dwells largely upon those peculiarities of the two
 " languages, which require a difference of construction, and
 " gives numerous examples to illustrate them.—On the sub-
 " ject of Conjunctions, which he calls Conjunctive Pronouns,
 " he follows the theory of Mr. Horne Tooke in his *Diversions*
 " of *Purley*."—Mr. Salmon insists largely on the Subjects of
 " the French Subjunctive Mood, and the Infinitive Mood
 " with *à* or *de*, and has taken great pains to trace them up to
 " their origin. He has very fully, and to those who are ac-
 " customed to metaphysical terms, very intelligibly ex-
 " plained to foreigners the difficult subject of auxiliaries to
 " Verbs, particularly the use of *shall* and *will*, *should* and
 " *would*. The general plan of this Grammar is new: the
 " Author does not make Syntax a distinct part, but, after
 " having given the inflections, &c. treats, under each part
 " of speech, or class of words, the manner in which they are
 " employed in forming sentences, in a series of rules, notes,
 " and observations. We shall not hastily pronounce this
 " innovation an improvement, but we have no hesitation in
 " recommending this French-English Grammar to the at-
 " tention both of Englishmen and Frenchmen." *Analytical*
Review for January, 1798. p. 95—96.

" This work will prove an acceptable present to those
 " foreigners, who, being already conversant in the French
 " language, are desirous of becoming acquainted with the
 " English.—Mr. Salmon has taken opportunities of en-
 " forcing, and sometimes of invalidating, the observations
 " of

“ of several English Grammarians; and in the course of
 “ comparison between the languages which he professes to
 “ examine, he detects occasional errors of French philologists
 “ and other writers. The work, upon the whole, reflects
 “ credit on the diligence and judgment of the Author.”

Critical Review for April, 1798.

“ We have not met with any similar work equally good.”

Monthly Review for December, 1797.

Salmon's *Guide to the English and French Languages*, entitled *Guide pour la Langue Angloise et pour la Langue Francoise*.

“ This Guide is a proper companion for the Grammar.

“ The Author now and then makes use of a word, not
 “ strictly English, as *Epidemy*, in p. 9; but, in general, he
 “ certainly shews a correct knowledge of both languages.”

British Critic for October, 1797.

“ The Author of the above-mentioned *Grammaire Angloise* here offers to the Public another work adapted for
 “ the use of learners, which contains detached phrases and
 “ continuous specimens of French writing, accompanied with
 “ a translation, often elegant indeed, but scarcely close and
 “ verbal enough for the information of beginners.—Montesquieu's beautiful Fable of the Troglodytes, that excellent antidote to anarchy, opens this well-chosen collection.”

Monthly Review for December, 1797.

“ Mr. Salmon has here given a copious series of examples, which the foreign learners of our language, and
 “ individuals who study the French tongue, may read with
 “ advantage. The sentences, though detached in appearance, are connected in reality. An investigation of the
 “ use of the French Particle *Ne*, and other useful discussions
 “ are introduced.”

Critical Review for April, 1798.

Salmon's *Complete System of the French Language*, and *Footstep*, or, *Introduction to the French Language*. The approbation of the English Reviewers and English Gentlemen conversant in French literature, has been very flattering to the Author, but that of the French Grammarians and Masters in England, has been still more so. Among the accounts given of these works by several French Grammarians, the Author takes the liberty of mentioning the following:

Mr. Duverger, in the Preface of his *Introduction to the French Language*, after having pointed out some defects in Chambaud's Grammar, adds: “ However, to reconcile myself with those I may have offended by this criticism, I

“ am

“ am ready to acknowledge that this Father of Gramma-
 “ rians is the more worthy of our praise, as, of all those
 “ who came after him, and those are not few, one only,
 “ Mr. Salmon, has struck into a new path, and raised him-
 “ self to eminence, as well by the extensive variety, as by the
 “ depth of his Grammatical knowledge.”

Mr. Satis, in his Exercises, says, p. 36 : “ Since the
 “ printing of Holder’s Chambaud’s Grammar, Mr. Sal-
 “ mon’s *Complete System of the French Language*, has fallen
 “ into my hands. On the merit of this performance, I
 “ shall only say, that I am sorry I was not acquainted with
 “ it before. I would have inserted in the Grammar, many
 “ of his observations on the most difficult parts of the French
 “ Syntax.”

Mr. Ouisseau, in his Introduction to the French Language,
 prefixed to a Dictionary, entitled New Pocket Dictionary of
 the French and English Languages, expresses himself,
 p. lxxv. thus : “ When the learners are well grounded in
 “ the fundamental rules, and have, by reading much, suf-
 “ ficiently harmonised their ears to the elegant and select
 “ turns of the French language, they may have recourse to
 “ *The Complete System of the French Language*, by Mr. Sal-
 “ mon ; an excellent treatise, which I have carefully con-
 “ sulted, with great pleasure to myself, and considerable ad-
 “ vantage to this little work.”

Salmon’s *Stemmata Latinitatis* ; or, *Latin Etymological Dictionary*. “ We here announce to the Public, a work of
 “ great labour, of great novelty, and of great utility. Its
 “ objects are to trace, as far as it can be done, the origin of
 “ the primitive Latin words from the Greek, and to mark
 “ distinctly the specific Prepositive Particles and termina-
 “ tions of which the Primitives are susceptible ; thus dis-
 “ closing the sources, and unfolding the mechanism of the
 “ language.—The different effects of Prepositions and ter-
 “ minations, in varying the signification of words, are in-
 “ geniously expressed by the addition of figures. Thus the
 “ figure 1, annexed to a Preposition, denotes that the sense
 “ is not materially altered by composition ; the figure 2,
 “ expresses increase ; 3, Diminution ; 4, Privation, &c. In
 “ like manner, figures prefixed to terminations, denote their
 “ sources and significations.—A large key, or, Introduc-
 “ tion, is prefixed, in which it is distinctly shown, in what
 “ manner, by means of specific terminations, words are
 “ formed from Verbs ; Adjectives from Nouns ; Adverbs
 “ from Adjectives ; Nouns from Adjectives ; Nouns from
 “ Nouns.”

" Nouns ; Verbs from Nouns and Adjectives, and Dimi-
 " natives from Nouns or Adjectives ; and in what manner,
 " by means of specifical Prepositions, or Particles, the sig-
 " nification of words is varied.—The general Index is very
 " ingeniously contrived to show at one view all the varieties
 " produced by means of the terminations and Prepositions,
 " and in other respects to assist the learner in the use of the
 " *Stemmata*. The work, we have little doubt, will meet
 " with a welcome reception among classical students, as an
 " useful auxiliar in acquiring an accurate knowledge of the
 " Latin tongue." *Analytical Review*, for June 1796,
 p. 643, and following pages.

" Among the books lately published, with respect to
 " education, the classical Scholar will give the first place to
 " Mr. Salmon's elaborate and useful Etymological Dictio-
 " nary, under the title of *Stemmata Latinitatis*, intended,
 " and well adapted, to disclose the sources, and unfold the
 " mechanism of the Latin tongue." *Monthly Magazine*,
 for July 1796, under the title of " Education," p. 488.

" Seldom have we seen a work of more labour than this
 " of Mr. Salmon ; nor, we may add, in the main, of more
 " successful labour.—Very useful parts of this work, are
 " the accounts in the key of the effect of Particles prefixed
 " in composition, and of the various terminations. The
 " scale of authorities also, divided into the four ages of the
 " Latin language, is admirably constructed. The work,
 " indeed, abounds with useful things ; and after much ex-
 " amination, we recommend it without scruple to teachers
 " and critical scholars. It may, perhaps, be too complex
 " for unassisted beginners ; but, where they can have proper
 " help, we doubt not that they will derive considerable ad-
 " vantage from employing it." *British Critic*, for September
 1796, p. 264, and following pages.

" The origin of most of the Latin Primitives, this ingeni-
 " ous and learned Grammarian has derived from the Greek :
 " but his principal object has been to investigate the general
 " structure and mechanism of the Latin tongue, by means of
 " the specifical terminations and Prepositions, which are em-
 " ployed in forming Derivatives from Primitives. In various
 " parts of the work, valuable Notes are introduced. The
 " whole constitutes a most copious and useful work, admir-
 " ably adapted at once to expedite the labour of learning the
 " Latin tongue, and to assist the speculations of the Philo-
 " sopher concerning the mechanism of this language. It
 " will,

" will, doubtless, be found exceedingly useful in Schools." *Monthly Review*, for October 1796, p. 140, and following pages.

" Lexicographers of the Latin tongue have, in general, been less eager to discover and demonstrate the affinity between that language and the Greek, than to trace Derivative words to their Primitives in the same dialect; but the present writer has studiously investigated their remote origin in the Greek language. His work, therefore, is not destitute of novelty; and if it should appear to be well executed, it claims, in a forcible manner, the public attention and regard. Many have referred the origin of the Latin tongue, to the Celtic, or, that which was spoken by the descendants of Gomer. But others have derived it from that of the Goths or Scythians, through the medium of the Greek. This conclusion is supported by stronger grounds than the advocates of the former opinion can allege; and it derives additional force from the labours of Mr. Salmon.—Notwithstanding partial objections, this is, upon the whole, a valuable performance; and it will not only tend to the improvement of the Puerile Student, but it will be found useful even to persons of mature age, and of respectable classical attainments." *Critical Review*, for March 1797, p. 260, and following pages.

Mr. Salmon's "*Stemmata Latinitatis*, or, Etymological Dictionary," is a work which displays much learning, and uncommon labour, and will afford valuable assistance to the classical scholar and critic. The object of the Author, is to trace the derivation of the Primitive words in the Latin language from the Greek, and to point out the specific terminations and Prepositions, or Particles, employed in framing Derivatives from Primitives, in order distinctly to unfold and explain the structure of the Latin tongue. The nature of our work prevents us from laying before our Readers the outlines of Mr. Salmon's plan, which is equally to be commended for its novelty and ingenuity. Considering the extent and difficulty of his undertaking, and the numerous grounds for difference of opinion, which are perhaps inseparable from Etymological researches; it is but justice to say, that it appears, in general, to be as successfully and satisfactorily executed, as it was ingeniously contrived." *Annual Register*, &c. for the year 1796, under the title of "*Domestic Literature*," p. 254.

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7. *Conjunction*:

THE
FIRST PRINCIPLES
OF
ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

CHAP. I.

THE PARTS OF SPEECH.

THE words of the English language may be distributed into eight classes (see *Observation 1*), and their properties be distinguished as follows:

1. A NOUN or SUBSTANTIVE is the *name* of somebody or of something.
2. An ADJECTIVE may be either *special* or *numerical*; that is, an ADJECTIVE either *particularizes a Noun* so as to *determine its species*, or else it *fixes its quantity or number*. An ADJECTIVE may also *particularize a Pronoun*, because a Pronoun is the representative of a Noun (see *Observ. 1 and 3.*)
3. A PRONOUN stands of itself (that is, without the help of any other word) *instead of a Noun* or name.

B

4. A

4. A VERB expresses an *Action* or a *Situation* as present, past, or to come; in other words, a VERB denotes *being, doing, or suffering* (see *Observ. 2.*)
 5. An ADVERB *adds to, or takes from, or fixes, the meaning intended to be conveyed by any word which is neither a Noun nor a Pronoun.* Hence, an ADVERB is to other parts of speech what an Adjective is to a Noun or Pronoun (see *Observ. 3.*)
 6. A PREPOSITION *falls upon a Noun or a Pronoun without particularizing the same, or upon the Participle present of a Verb, which participle ends, in English, with ing* (see *Observ. 4.*)
 7. A CONJUNCTION *links words of the same nature together, often by way of enumeration, so as to form but one sentence instead of several: sometimes the Conjunction links a supposition with the inference; the situation of things, previous to an action or event, with this very action or event, &c.*
 8. AN INTERJECTION is a *word thrown in exclaimatively to express some affection of the mind.*
- ✚ The pupil must be able to repeat by heart the preceding distinctions, or at least, to mention readily the substance of them, before he should be suffered to enter upon the lectures hereafter given to elucidate the parts of speech; nay, if possible, he ought to know well the following observations upon some of those distinctions, in order to explain, the better, the nature of each part of speech. Those distinctions and observations ought therefore to be distributed, by the teacher, into several lessons, each according to the memory and abilities of the pupil.
- OBSER-

OBSERVATIONS UPON SOME OF THE PARTS
OF SPEECH.

1. Dr. Priestly, page 3 of the *Rudiments of English Grammar*, says: "I shall adopt the usual distribution of words into eight classes, viz. *Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Verbs, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, and Interjections*;" adding: "I do this in compliance with the practice of most Grammarians; and because, if any number, in a thing so arbitrary, must be fixed upon, this seems to be as comprehensive and distinct as any. All the innovation I have made hath been to throw out the Participle, and substitute the *Adjective*, as more evidently a distinct part of speech."—In section 1 of Part II. p. 37, he treats of the Articles *A* or *An* and *The*, as if these words formed another distinct part of speech; but I look upon them as Adjectives, as well as the *'s* annexed to a Noun become an Adjective by transposition; for, that *'s* is virtually the same as the Article *The* in regard to the following Noun; and it ought to be understood that whatever particularizes a Noun is either an Adjective or the equivalent of an Adjective.—The author of *The Diversions of Purley* calls *Articles* or *Definitives* what I call *Adjectives* and even *Adverbs*; see hereafter *Observ.* 3. which is on the Adverb.

2. A *personal Verb* is that which is presented (neither in the Infinitive nor in any of the Participles) with a Nominative case such as the Pronouns *I, thou, she, it, we, ye, they*, or a Noun instead of *he, she, it, they*.—Some call *impersonal* that Verb which is introduced in the third person singular, with *it* for its Nominative, when that *it* does not properly

relate to any antecedent ; but such a Verb is actually *personal*, since it is in the third person singular. — The truth is, that the Verb is introduced with *it* in order to make it appear as if used actively, the Pronoun *it* being then a borrowed Nominative, and the real Nominative being placed after the Verb, as if it were the Accusative of that Verb. Thus “ *It appears to me that you are wrong* ” is for “ *That you are wrong appears to me* ; and “ *It is possible for you to do that* ” is for “ *To do that is possible for you, &c.* ”

The *Participle* of a Verb may be *present*, *past*, or *passive*. The *Participle past*, always governed by some part of *to have* expressed or understood, is virtually as much the Verb itself as any other part, such as the Infinitive, the Imperative, or any personal tense ; but the *Participle passive*, as well as the *Participle present*, partaking of the nature of a Verb and of an Adjective, may often be looked upon simply as an Adjective. However, a *Participle present* is often used as a verbal Noun, and, in such circumstance, the *Participle present* may be looked upon simply as a Noun. (See also *Observ. 4.*)

A *Verb Active* or *Transitive* governs an Accusative, that is, something in answer to the question *what* or *whom* asked after it. For an example, see the next “ *a Verb Passive* ” &c.

A *Verb Passive* is, in general, a Verb originally active or transitive, but which, by an inverted construction and the introduction of a tense or part of *to be*, has for its Nominative what would have been the Accusative of the Verb used actively or transitively ; and has, for its Oblique case, by the introduction of the Preposition *by* or its equivalent,

lent, that which would have been the Nominative case in regard to the Verb used actively or transitively. In “Alexander conquers Darius,” *conquers* is a Verb active or transitive, the Nominative case of which is found to be *Alexander*, by means of asking *who* or *what* before *conquers*; I say, *conquers* is there a Verb active or transitive, because, asking the question *what* or *whom* after the Verb, I find the answer to be *Darius*.—The equivalent of this sentence, wherein the Verb is introduced actively after its agent and before the object acted upon, may, by inversion in regard to the agent and object, and by the introduction of a tense of *to be* and a Participle passive, instead of the active tense, together with the introduction of *by*, or some equivalent, before the agent or subject, be found to be “*Darius is conquered by Alexander.*”

A Verb *Neuter* or *Intransitive* is generally that Verb which governs no Accusative, that is, that Verb after which, asking the question *what* or *whom*, nothing comes in answer. Thus, for instance, in “The horse *neighs*,” “I *cough*,” &c. the Verbs *neighs* and *cough* are neuter or intransitive, because not only it would be ridiculous to ask the question *what* or *whom* after them, but were we to ask such a question, nothing would come in answer. Observe, besides, that such Verbs as, signifying action, are used to express merely *condition*, may be looked upon as Verbs neuter: hence, “*I love*,” when the object of my love is not named, expressing only the same as “*I am in love*,” without hinting upon whom or what my love falls, may be considered as used like a Verb *neuter* or *intransitive*.

3. In English, both the Adjective and the Ad-

verb, being invariable in regard to Gender and Number, might be looked upon as *Definitives*, and forming but one class of words: but as in French, Italian, Latin, &c. the Adjective is to be made to agree in Gender and Number with the Noun or Pronoun it particularizes; and as, on the contrary, the Adverb is invariable in those languages, it is proper to make the Adjectives a distinct part of Speech, and the Adverbs also a distinct part of Speech. However it will not be amiss to know that Adverbs generally arise from Adjectives or from Nouns, either used elliptically or compounded with a Preposition. Now, whatever adds to, or takes from, or fixes, the meaning of any word which is neither a Noun nor a Pronoun, is essentially either an Adverb or the equivalent of an Adverb.

4. In French and Italian the Infinitive of a Verb is often preceded by a Preposition; in English, the Infinitive has generally *to* for its sign, and if any Preposition were to be used instead of that sign, this Preposition would require the Participle present of the Verb instead of its Infinitive; in which circumstance the Participle present is in the Oblique case, and as much the Verb itself as any other part, unless it be used in the form of a Noun with *the* or some other definitive. — In, “You prevent me *from writing* my letter,” the Participle present *writing* is essentially a Verb, as it merely expresses *action*: but in “How much did you pay *for the making* of it?” the Participle present *making* being presented in the form of a Noun by *the* before it, is actually a Noun, which may be called a Verbal Noun.

In English the Preposition is sometimes placed
after

after its Noun ; as in, " She hopeless went the church-yard *path along*," instead of " She hopeless went *along* the church-yard *path*."

Sometimes the Preposition is annexed to the word which naturally requires that Preposition, instead of being brought before the Noun or Pronoun affected or governed by it ; and here I may observe that the Preposition is necessarily so annexed whenever an ellipsis takes place, with respect to a Conjunctive Pronoun which would be governed by that Preposition ; as in " The person you come *for* is not here," instead of " The person *for whom* you come is not here ;" in lieu of which many people will even say, " The person *whom* you come *for* is not here" or " The person is not here *whom* you come *for*."

Again, it must be observed with respect to Prepositions, that Adjectives are often placed between the Preposition and the Noun * ; but, above all, it should be remembered that, for English, the best way, to make one's self sure that a word is a Preposition, is to put any of the Pronouns, in the Oblique case, instead of the Noun ; for, if the language will allow any one of such Pronouns, to come in with sense, the word can be nothing but a Preposition or a Verb active. As to the difference between a Verb active and a Preposition, it is easily discovered. See No. 6 in the explanation concerning the first Lecture.

* We have seen an example of this in " She went *along* the church-yard *path*."

FIVE LECTURES
ON THE PARTS OF SPEECH,
BY WAY OF ILLUSTRATION.

THE figure over each word declares to which part of speech, or class of words, that word naturally belongs, and on looking for the same figure in the explanation, the reason will be found why that word is so marked. But, though in each stanza, brought forth to stand as one lecture, some part of speech should not be introduced; yet in the explanation concerning that stanza, the figure will be found which may regard the part of speech it alludes to but not introduced in the stanza, and, with that figure, such explanation as may elucidate (if not done already) what properly belongs to that class of words.

LECTURE I.

¹ ⁷ ¹
EDWIN AND EMMA.

⁵ ⁶ ² ¹ ⁶ ² ¹
Far in the windings of a vale,

⁵ ⁶ ² ² ¹
Fast by a shelt'ring wood,

² ² ¹ ⁶ ¹ ⁷ ¹
The safe retreat of health and peace,

² ² ¹ ⁴
An humble cottage stood.

EXPLANATION.

1. *Edwin* and *Emma* in the title, *windings* and *vale* in the 1st line of the stanza, *wood* in the 2d line, *retreat*, *health* and *peace* in the 3d, and *cottage* in the 4th, are each a Noun or word used substantively: but the Noun *Edwin* may be said
to

to be a proper name, as well as the Noun *Emma*. Now, observe that *retreat*, here a Noun, may, in other circumstances, be a Verb; for we say: *To retreat, retreating, retreated, I retreat, thou retreatest, he retreats, we retreat, you retreat or ye retreat, they retreat, &c.*

2. *The*, before the Noun *windings* and the Noun *retreat*, is, Grammarians say, a *Definite Article*; but, since it is the property of *Adjectives* to *define* or *particularize*, that Article *The* may be called an *Adjective*; and indeed, while the *Articles* and *Adjectives* are invariable in English, with regard to Gender and Number, both, on the contrary, must, in French, be made to agree in Gender and in Number with the Noun they particularize or announce to be particularized.

A before the Noun *vale* in the 1st line, and before the Noun *wood* in the 2d, as well as *An* before the Noun *cottage* in the 4th line, are, they say, the *Indefinite Article*: but, as each fixes the quantity or number in regard to the Noun it comes before, we may say that *A* and *An* are, there, as properly *Numerical Adjectives* as *two, three, four, many, few, much, less, &c.* would be in the like position: In short, when rendered in French, they must be made each to agree in Gender with its respective Noun.

Shelt'ring in the 2d line, for *sheltering* (though the Participle present of the verb *to shelter*), serving to particularize the Noun *wood*, is virtually an *Adjective*. *Safe*, in the 3d line, particularizing the Noun *retreat*, and *humble*, in the 4th line, particularizing the Noun *cottage*, are each an *Adjective*.

3. As in the title, and the four lines which the

stanza contains, we do not find *I, thou, he, she, we, ye, they*, which are personal Pronouns in the Nominative case; as we do not find *me, thee, him, her, us, them*, which are personal Pronouns in the Accusative or in the Oblique case; as we do not find *it* and *you*, both which may stand not only for the Nominative case but for the Accusative case and the Oblique case: we may infer that the stanza (including the title) upon which we now are, contains no personal Pronoun. Again, as in the title and the four lines, we do not find *who* (a Nominative case), *whom* (either an Accusative case or an Oblique case), *which* (proper to stand for the Nominative, Accusative, and Oblique cases), *that* (used instead of *which*, or instead of *who* or *whom*); as we do not find in them *what* used for *that which*, or *whether* used for *which of them* or *which of the two*, or *where* used for *which place* or *what place*, with or without a preposition, &c.; as we do not find one of those words or one word of the like nature, I say, we may infer that neither the title nor the stanza contains any Con-junctive Pronoun.

4 *Stood*, in the 4th line, is a personal Verb, because it expresses the situation or condition of the cottage in a time which is past in regard to the speaker. This cottage not being addressed to by the speaker, (the contrary of which would have made it of the second person), but being merely spoken of (which circumstance makes it of the third person in regard to the Verb), governs this Verb in the third person singular, because *cottage* is introduced in the singular number, and no other Noun is linked with it so as to present afterwards an idea of plurality. *Stood*, being in
the

the preterite tense, does not shew that it is used in the third person singular: but, if the author had spoken in the present tense, he must have said, "An humble cottage *stands*," instead of "An humble cottage *stand*," because *stand* would be proper, in the present, only for the first person singular, *I stand*, and for the three persons plural *we stand*, *ye stand* or *you stand*, and *they stand*.—Again, the Verb *flood*, not governing here an Accusative case, is a Verb neuter or intransitive.

5. *Far*, in the 1st line, adding to the meaning of *in* which is neither a Noun nor a Pronoun, and *fast*, in the 2d line, adding to the meaning of *by*, which also is neither a Noun nor a Pronoun, must each be an *Adverb*. Some may say, that *far* is then equal to the Adverb *distantly*, as *fast* is to the Adverb *closely*, and that both *far* and *fast* add to the meaning of the Verb *flood* in the 4th line; which would come to the same in regard to the classing of *far* and *fast* introduced in the stanza we are upon. But others may allege that *far* in the 1st line, and *fast* in the 2d, should be considered each as an Adjective to the Noun *cottage* in the 4th line, since each word particularizes that Noun *cottage* and presents it as a *cottage far* or *distant*, and then as a *cottage fast* or *close* or *nigh* (the contrary of *far* or *distant*); and indeed, in some languages the former expression *far*, and the latter expression *fast*, may each be rendered by an Adjective agreeing in Gender, Number, and Case, with *cottage*; while in others, both *far* and *fast* may be rendered each by an Adverb. In such circumstances, therefore, the genius of the language in which we are to express ourselves, can alone become a guide.

6. *In*, falling upon the Noun *windings* without particularizing the same, must be a Preposition, or at least a word used after the manner indicated at that part of speech called a Preposition—*By*, falling upon the Noun *wood* without particularizing the same, must also be a Preposition; and *of*, falling in the 1st line upon the Noun *vale* without particularizing the same, and in the 3d line upon the Nouns *health* and *peace* without particularizing the same, must likewise be a Preposition.—That *in*, *by* and *of* are there Prepositions, is certain from this circumstance, that we may place, instead of the Nouns they fall upon, the Oblique Pronouns *them*, *us*, *him*, *her*, *whom*; for we often say, *in them*, *in us*, *in him*, *in her*, *in whom*, and *by them*, *by us*, *by him*, *by her*, *by whom*, and *of them*, *of us*, *of him*, *of her*, *of whom*; while the language does not allow us to consider *in*, *by*, and *of* as Verbs active, since we do not say: *I in*, *thou inest*, *he ins*, *we in*, *ye in*, *they in*, or *I by*, *thou byest*, *he bys*, *we by*, *ye by*, *they by*, or, *I of*, *thou ofest*, *he ofs*, *we of*, *ye of*, *they of*.

7. *And*, in the title, serving to link the Noun *Edwin* with the Noun *Emma*, is to be considered as a Conjunction, as well as *and* in the 3d line, where it serves to link the Noun *health* with the Noun *peace*. This word *and* is properly a contraction of the Saxon imperative *an-ad* equal to the English imperative *add*—Observe, besides, that the latter *and* enabled the writer to avoid repeating the Preposition *of* before the Noun it introduces: *or* and *nor* would have had the same influence; nay, *and*, *or* and *nor* enable the writer or speaker to avoid repeating any word already used as an Article or its equivalent. See hereafter the same number 7.

8. The

8. The Pupil not seeing, either in the title or in the four lines of the stanza, any of the following words: *Alas, alack, lackaday, pish, tush, fy or fie, foh, pshaw, ah, aha, o, oh, ha, heigh, hey, heyho, heyday, lo, hem, ho, ho, hola, hip, soho, huzza, hift, hum*, or the like, expressive of some sudden affection of the mind, may infer that the title and the stanza he has examined, do not contain one Interjection, and he may infer this the more safely, as he has already accounted for every word in the said title and stanza.

LECTURE II.

³ ² ¹ ⁴ ⁵
There beauteous Emma flourish'd fair

⁶ ² ² ¹
Beneath a mother's eye,

³ ² ¹ ⁶ ¹ ⁴ ⁵
Whose only wish on earth was now,

⁴ ³ ² ⁷ ⁴
To see her blest, and die.

EXPLANATION.

1. *Emma* in the 1st line, and *eye* in the 2d, *wish* and *earth* in the 3d, are each a Noun. As to *mother* (in the 2d line) which is commonly a Noun, see here No. 2. which concerns the Adjectives. It will not be improper to observe here, that *eye* and *wish*, as many other words in the language, may be used sometimes like Verbs, and sometimes like Nouns. We say: *To eye, eying, eyed, I eye, thou eyeest, he eyes, we eye, &c.* as well as, *To wish, wishing, wished, I wish, thou wishest, he wishes, we wish, &c.*

2. *Beauteous*

2. *Beauteous*, particularizing *Emma* in the 1st line, is an Adjective.—*Only* before the Noun *wish* in the 3d line is a numerical Adjective, for *only* is instead of *onely*, formed from *one*, a numerical Adjective. *Blest*, in the 4th line, is a contraction of *blessed*, which, though the Participle passive of the Verb *to bless*, is used Adjectively to particularize the Pronoun *her* which there is the representative of *Emma*.

As to *a mother*, which the 2d line presents in Roman, it is there virtually a compound Adjective in regard to *the eye*; the transposition enabling the speaker to suppress the preposition *of*, for “Beneath *a mother's eye*” is equal to “Beneath *the eye of a mother*,” wherein *of a mother* is virtually the equivalent of the Adjective *maternal*. From this explanation, it follows that *'s*, though annexed to the word *mother*, is actually for the Adjective or Article *es* used instead of *the*, which, by a natural construction, would belong to the Noun *eye*, in order to announce it as going to be defined. The English Grammarians say, that *mother's*, in the passage alluded to or in any such position, is a Noun in the possessive case; but I shall prove, in the second chapter, that they say so from a mistaken notion. *A mother* is there as much a sort of Adjective (compounded by means of the numerical Adjective or Article *A* and the Noun *mother*) as *gold* is a sort of Adjective, when we say, a *gold mine*. In the latter expression (a *gold mine*), the word *gold*, though taken from the class of Nouns, is so employed, that, by the transposition which enables the speaker to suppress the preposition *of*, it is presented like an Adjective; and, indeed, a *gold mine*, is equal to,
a mine

a mine *of gold*, wherein *of gold* is virtually the equivalent of an Adjective, serving to define the Noun *mine*. Now if, instead of *a mother's eye*, the author had said *the mother's eye*, or *her mother's eye*, it is clear that *the mother* or *her mother* ought to be considered as a compound Adjective. See here the N. B. at the bottom of No. 5.

3. *There*, in the 1st line, is by some considered as an Adverb: its nature however is such that, of itself, it stands instead of the repetition of the place; consequently, it may with propriety be called a Pronoun. But, they will say, it stands, not only instead of the name of the place, but also instead of the Preposition affecting the place; *there* being equal to *in it*, wherein *in* is a Preposition and *it* is a Pronoun. To them I shall answer: You may call *there* and *here* Adverbs, if you please; but I had rather call them Pronouns used elliptically for *in there* and *in here*; and indeed we often find the Preposition annexed to these words, as in *therein*, *herein*, *thereof*, *hereof*, &c. consequently I had rather call *where* a Conjunctive Pronoun, than an Adverb, because, in the 1st place, *where* may serve to link two personal Verbs together; and, in the 2d place, *where* is often found with a Preposition annexed to it, as in *wherein*, *whereof*, &c.

Whose is a Conjunctive Pronoun serving to link the personal Verb *flourished* in the 1st line, with the personal Verb *was* in the 3d line; and indeed “Beauteous Emma FLOURISHED beneath a mother's eye, and the only wish on earth of *this mother* WAS,” &c.—The English Grammarians say that *whose* in the like position is a Pronoun in the possessive case; but the truth is that *whose* is then
by

by transposition for *whom es*, and therefore *se* is by inversion for *es*, used as we have already seen, instead of *the*, which, here, would have belonged to *only wish*, if *whom* had not been transposed and become *who* by contraction; in short, "*whose only wish*" is equal to "*the only wish of whom.*" Now as we have discovered that in "*a mother's eye*" *a mother* is employed as a sort of Adjective, we may infer that *whom* contracted into *who*, taken from the class of Pronouns, might consistently be considered in English as employed like a sort of Adjective in regard to the Noun *wish*.

Her in the 4th line, is a Pronoun, standing of itself instead of *Emma*: but if the author had said "*To see her daughter blest*;" *her* would then have been properly an Adjective distinguishing this daughter from another.

4. *Flourish'd*, in the 1st line, which is a contraction of *flourished*, as well as *was* in the 3d line, are personal Verbs, which are neuter or intransitive. Some say, that the Verb *to be*, is a *Verb Substantive*, because *substantive* may mean *betokening existence*; but this distinction is unnecessary, and the Verb *to be* is a sort of Verb neuter or intransitive, at least, in regard to the English language; this I observe, because in the French language the verb *être* (which corresponds with the English *to be*) may take *le, la, les* (Pronouns in the Accusative) to stand instead of the Noun. After the question "*Etes-vous la malade?*" A French woman may reply affirmatively "*Je la suis*" (equal to "*I am her*," whereas an English woman ought to say, "*I am she*"); or negatively "*Je ne la suis pas*" (equal to "*I am not her*," whereas

whereas an English woman ought to say "I am not *she*").

Again, the French may say, "*Je ne suis plus l'homme que j'étois*," wherein *que* is really the Accusative of *qui*, whereas the English must say, "I am no longer the man *who* I was," if, wishing to express the Conjunctive Pronoun, they do not chuse to use *that*; or, by making an ellipsis of *who*, "I am no longer the man I was." The French Verb *être* then may govern, in the Accusative, whatever may come in answer to the question *what*, asked after the Verb *to be*, whereas the English Verb *to be* can be followed by an Accusative, only when, being used in the Infinitive, the agent is governed in the Accusative by a preceding Verb. It is in consequence of this rule for the English language, that Dr. Priestly says, page 46, in his Syntax of English Grammar, "I am *he*;" and, "I supposed it to be *her*;" and, "I took William to be *him*." In regard to the two last phrases, it may not be amiss to observe, that if we wished to avoid the use of the Infinitive *to be* and substitute a personal tense of the Verb in its place, *she* ought to be used instead of *her*, and *he* instead of *him*: we might say, for instance, "I supposed it was *she*," and "I thought William was *he*."

To see, (4th line, in Roman) is a Verb in the Infinitive Mood, governed by *whose only wish was*, and it is a Verb Active, because it governs the Pronoun *her* in the Accusative without a Preposition.

Die is also a Verb in the Infinitive, but elliptically, because of the sign *to* left understood before it.

it. Now this Verb is neuter because it governs nothing in the Accusative.

5. If we consider the word *fair*, in the 1st line, as adding to the force of the Verb *flourish'd*, or as determining the manner of *flourishing* because it would come in answer to the question *how?* we must declare it to be an Adjective used adverbially, that is, for *fairly* which is an Adverb. But *flourish'd* is here a Verb neuter or intransitive, and as an Adjective particularizing the agent (*Emma* here) is often found added with propriety to a neuter Verb, we may say also that *fair* may be considered here as a mere Adjective, though other languages might require an Adverb to be used in order to express the idea conveyed by that word after *flourish'd*.

Now, in the 3d line, is clearly an Adverb which particularizes the personal Verb *was*; and here the poet shows that *now* is not confined to express *at the present time*, but may be used with a tense past to express *at that time*.

N. B. We have seen, in No. 2, with respect to a *gold mine*, that a Noun placed by transposition before another, becomes virtually an Adjective in regard to the latter Noun thus particularized. But when the Noun happens to be placed by transposition before an Adjective or a Participle, in order to make it express the manner or cause, which might otherwise be expressed after the Adjective or Participle by a Preposition and the Noun, this Noun so transposed is then virtually an Adverb, as the Preposition of the Noun without transposition would, in the same circumstance, form altogether the equivalent of an Adverb.

verb. *Mallet* furnishes us with an example of this in *The Beggar's Petition*, where we read

And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
Has been the channel to a flood of tears.

There *grief-worn* is a compound Adjective in regard to *cheek*; but if we are to characterize each word, we must say that *grief*, though taken from the class of Nouns, is (by its transposition which allowed the poet to suppress the Preposition) virtually the Adverb of *worn* the Participle of the Verb *to wear*, used Adjectively in regard to the Noun *cheek*. Restoring the words to their natural order, we might say, "In my cheek *worn with grief*, where *worn* would, as well as the preceding *my*, be the Adjective of *cheek*, and where *with grief*, expressing the manner or cause, would essentially be altogether the equivalent of an Adverb in regard to *worn*, neither a Noun nor a Pronoun.

6. *Beneath*, in the 2d line, and *on* in the 3d are each a Preposition: the former falls upon the Noun *eye* without particularizing the same; for, asking *what?* after *beneath*, the answer will be *eye* particularized only by the preceeding *a mother's*: the latter falls upon the Noun *earth* without particularizing the same; for, asking *what?* after *on*, the answer will be *earth*, which is not particularized by *on*. But some will say, *beneath* is a compound word formed by means of the Imperative *be*, and of *neath*, an ancient Adjective equal to the Adjective *low* or *inferior*. To this I reply: The Prepositions were originally Nouns, or Adjectives, or Verbs, or compounds of Nouns and Verbs, or compounds of Adjectives and Verbs, &c. but there being something peculiar to Prepositions, namely, their governing Pronouns in the Oblique

Oblique case, which circumstance forces you to use, after them, *me, thee, him, her, us, them, whom*, instead of *I, thou, he, she, we, they, who*, it is evident that you must allow a particular class for such words as require the like change in those Pronouns. You would say, "It is *beneath them* to resent the insult," instead of "It is *beneath they* to resent the insult;" and you would say, "You are *on them*," instead of "You are *on they*:" whence you ought to infer, that *beneath* and *on*, let their origin be what it will, are, in such positions, used as Prepositions.

7. *And*, in the 4th line, is a Conjunction serving to link the Infinitive *to see* with the Infinitive *to die*: upon which it is proper to observe that the Conjunction *and* (as well as *or, nor*, and the like) enables us, in regard to the Verb it introduces, to avoid repeating the sign *to* which commonly characterizes the Infinitive of a Verb; as indeed Conjunctions of the same nature enable the writer or speaker, in regard to the Verb each introduces, to avoid repeating the Auxiliary Verbs *shall, should, will, would, may, might, can, could, must*.

8. There is not one Interjection in the four lines of the stanza.

LECTURE III.

² ² ¹ ³ ¹ ⁴
The softest blush that nature spreads,

⁴ ¹ ⁶ ² ¹
Gave colour to her cheek;

² ² ¹ ⁴ ⁶ ¹
Such orient colour smiles thro' heav'n,

⁷ ² ² ² ¹ ⁴
When May's sweet mornings break.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

1. *Blush* and *nature*, in the 1st line, *colour* in the 2d and 3d lines, *cheek* in the 2d line, *heav'n* in the 3d line, which is a contraction of *heaven*, and *mornings* in the 4th line, are each a Noun. Observe, however, that the words *blush* and *colour* may sometimes be used as Verbs, since we say: *To blush*, *I blush*, &c. and *To colour*, *I colour*, &c.

2. *The*, commonly called a definite Article is more properly an Adjective, announcing that the Noun *blush* is to be particularized. Sometimes, however, *the* announces that the Noun it comes with has been particularized, as when we say, "I know *the* man" for "I know *the* man of whom you speak," or "I know *the* man who has been spoken of," &c.

Softest is the Adjective *soft* used in the superlative degree, and particularizing the Noun *Blush*. Several Adjectives (especially those of one syllable, those of two syllables, the latter of which ends with *y* or *ly* or *some*, and even those of two syllables which have the accent on the latter) are made comparative by adding *er* to the positive degree, and superlative by adding *est* to the same positive degree. Hence *soft* (positive degree), *softer*, (comparative degree), and *softest* (superlative degree). The Adjectives which end with *e* mute, lose this *e* mute before the comparative and superlative terminations, as in *handsome*, *handsomer*, *handsomest*. Adverbs may also take the comparative and superlative terminations. Instead of the comparative termination, *more* may in general be prefixed to the Adjective or Adverb; and, instead of the superlative termination, *most* may

in general be prefixed to the Adjective or Adverb: but it would be wrong to use both the prefix *more* and the termination *er*; as it would be wrong to use both the prefix *most* and the termination *est*.

Her, before *cheek* in the 2d line, instead of being a Pronoun, as some would have it, is virtually an Adjective particularizing that Noun *cheek*. Those who are fond of many distinctions may call *her*, in such position, a pronominal Adjective. See the same word, p. 16.

Both *such* and *orient* before the Noun *colour*, in the 3d line, are Adjectives particularizing that Noun *colour*. Here I must observe that this rule I have often heard certain teachers give, "when two Adjectives come together, the first is an Adverb," is as ridiculous as false; ridiculous, because if the first word is an Adverb, it cannot be an Adjective; false, because it is possible to have even three and four Adjectives together. If the poet had said simply, "*such* colour smiles thro' heav'n," *such* would have been the Adjective of *colour*; for, asking "*such* what?" the answer would be *such* colour. Now asking "*orient* what?" the answer will be *orient* colour; and consequently *such* is an Adjective as well as *orient*.

Sweet, in the 4th line, is an Adjective particularizing the Noun *mornings*. As to *May*, printed in Roman, it may be said to be by transposition an Adjective particularizing the Noun *mornings*; and the 's, annexed to it, as a contraction of *es*, to be equal to *the*. Now as *the* commonly called a definite Article, is a sort of Adjective, so *es* or 's, announcing that *mornings* is to be particularized, should be considered also as a sort of Adjective. See No. 2 in Lecture I. and Lecture II.

3. *That*,

3. *That*, in the 1st line, is a Conjunctive Pronoun serving to link the personal Verb *spreads*, in the 1st line, with the personal Verb *gave* in the 2d line; which Conjunctive Pronoun *that* is there used instead of *which*, another Conjunctive Pronoun. *That* is sometimes employed instead of *who* or *whom*, also a Conjunctive Pronoun.

4. *Spreads*, in the 1st line, *gave* in the second, *smiles* in the 3d, and *break* in the 4th, are each a personal Verb.

5. There is not one Adverb in the four lines we are upon.

6. *To*, in the 2d line, is a Preposition falling upon *cheek* without particularizing the same; for, the word *cheek* in that line is particularized only by the word *her*, which, in that situation, is an Adjective.

Thro', in the 3d line, is for *through*, anciently *thorough*, and used there as a Preposition, since it falls upon the Noun *heav'n* without particularizing the same.

7. *When*, in the 4th line, is a Conjunction or Conjunctive expression, introduced in order to link the personal Verb *smiles*, in the 3d line, with the personal Verb *break* in the 4th line. — Here I must observe, that if *when* were used interrogatively, it would still be a Conjunction, because in interrogations, there is an ellipsis of *tell me*, or *tell us*, or the like. If I say, "*When* will you come?" it is as if I should say "*Tell me when* you will come?" in which, *when* serves to link the Imperative Verb *tell* with the personal Verb *you will come*. By the same reason the interrogative *who* or *whom*, is a Conjunctive Pronoun, because of *tell me* or *tell us* understood. "*Who* was there?"
is

is equal to "*Tell me who was there ?*" and "*Whom did you see ?*" is equal to "*Tell me whom you did see ?*"

8. There is not one Interjection in the four lines of the stanza.

LECTURE IV.

7 4 2 1 6 2 1 4
Nor let the pride of great ones scorn

2 1 6 2 1
This charmer of the plains ;

2 1 3 4 2 1 4
That Sun which bids their diamond blaze,

4 2 1 4
To deck our lily deigns.

EXPLANATION.

1. *Pride*, in the 1st line, *plains* in the 2d, *Sun* and *diamond* in the 3d, and *lily* in the 4th, are each a Noun: *Charmer*, in the 2d line, is also a Noun formed from the Verb *to charm* in order to express the *doer*; and here it may be observed that many give the name of *Verbal Noun* to a Noun formed from a Verb. *Ones*, in the 1st line, might be supposed to be a Pronoun, because it seems to stand of itself instead of a Noun in the plural, such as *folks*, *men*, *persons*, &c. but it is there a *Substantive Adjective* used in the plural (the sign *s* is seldom allowed in English to Substantive Adjectives, but we find it in *ones*, *others*, *bettors*, *inferiours*, *superiours*); I say *ones* is there a Substantive Adjective, because *one* is an Adjective when a Noun comes along with it, and a Substantive Adjective when the Noun is left understood. Now
 I must

I must observe that when the Noun is left understood after an Adjective, this Adjective, though it retains its power or influence in regard to the particularizing of objects, ought rather to be considered as a Noun in Grammar: but as such Noun presents the idea of an Adjective, and tacitly of a Noun or Substantive, I would then call it a *Substantive Adjective*. The word *ones* is there, as I said above, instead of *folks*, *men*, *persons*, which are Nouns. If the author, for *of great ones*, had said *of the great*, the Adjective *great* would have become a *Substantive Adjective*, because it would then have stood for *great folks*, or *great men*, or *great persons*.

2. *The*, in the 1st line, is the definite Article of the Noun *pride*; and *the*, in the 2d line, is the definite Article of the Noun *plains*; but, as we have already observed, what is commonly called a definite Article is virtually a *Definitive*, which means the same as an *Adjective*. The first *the* does not define or particularize the Noun *pride*, but announces that this Noun is going to be defined or particularized, which is effected by *of great ones*. The second *the* announces that the Noun *plains*, either has been already defined by some circumstances, or that the author meant to define it, but, thinking it unnecessary to do so, has made an ellipsis in regard to the words which were to define that Noun.

Great, in the 1st line, is an Adjective particularizing the Substantive Adjective *ones* equal to the Noun *folks* or *men*, &c.

This, in the 2d line, and *that* in the 3d, are virtually *Adjectives*: Some would call them *Demonstrative Pronouns*; but, if they will insist upon distinctions, let them rather call *this* and *that*, in

such positions, *Pronominal Demonstrative Adjectives*, the word *this* particularizing the Noun *charmer*, and the word *that* particularizing the Noun *Sun*. —The plural *these* and *those* would, in similar situations, be also Adjectives. Now if *this*, *that*, or their plural *these*, *those* were introduced, without a Noun after and particularized by the same, they might then, on account of the ellipsis, be considered each as a Substantive Adjective.

Their, in the 3d line, and *our* in the 4th, are Adjectives; the former particularizing the Noun *diamond*, and the latter particularizing the Noun *lily*. With some, *my*, *thy*, *his*, *her*, *its*, *our*, *your*, *their*, are mere Pronouns; with others they are Possessive Pronouns: but they are virtually Adjectives; and, for the sake of distinction, they may be called Pronominal Possessive Adjectives. As to *mine*, *thine*, *his*, *hers*, *its*, *ours*, *yours*, *theirs* when employed so that the Noun is left understood, they are Substantive Adjectives. See, p. 27. the N. B. of the following No 3.

3. *Which*, in the 3d line, is a *Conjunctive Pronoun* serving to link the personal Verb *bids*, in the 3d line, with the personal Verb *deigns* in the 4th line; and this Conjunctive Pronoun *which* governs *bids* in the third person singular, because it stands for *Sun*, which is a Noun in the singular number, and not addressed to so as to make it of the second person: and indeed “*That Sun deigns to deck our lily, and that Sun bids their diamond blaze,*” i. e. the diamond of the plains.

If I were to say “I know *which* man you mean,” *which* would then be essentially an Adjective in regard to *man*, notwithstanding which circumstance it retains its power of linking the personal Verb *you mean*, with the preceding Verb *know*.

N. B.

N. B. English writers are sometimes guilty of a very great fault, with respect to Grammar, in introducing *who* indeterminately with a Verb in the 3d person singular, and using *their* which denotes plurality of possessors, instead of *his* proper to denote one possessor. Sterne, for instance, in the history of Le Fevre, said: "God only knows *who is a hypocrite*, and *who is not*:—At the great and general review of us all, Corporal, at the day of judgment, (and not till then)—it will be seen *who has done their duties* in this world,—and *who has not*; and we shall be advanced accordingly." Sterne ought to have used *his* instead of *their*; or else, if he insisted upon introducing *their* before *duties*, he ought to have employed the Verb in the plural after the indeterminate *who*, which may be considered as the representative of many, or as the representative of only one. He might have said, "God only knows *who are hypocrites*, and *who are not*:—At the great and general review of us all, Corporal, at the day of judgment, (and not till then)—it will be seen *who have done their duties* in this world,—and *who have not*; and we shall be advanced accordingly."

Another fault is sometimes found in English writers, with respect to *their*, instead of *his* after *nobody*. Lord Chesterfield, in his letters to his son, said, "The sun-dials, likewise, all over Europe, have some ingenious inscription to that effect; so that *nobody squanders away their time* without hearing, and seeing, daily, how necessary it is to employ it well, and how irrecoverable it is if lost."—*Nobody* cannot be followed by a relative expression in the plural, any more than *every body*, *each* for *each man* or the like. Some people may suppose

that the author, at a loss in regard to the Gender in which he should have presented the possessive Adjective after an indeterminate expression, chose to employ *their* rather than *his*, or *her*, or *its*; but those people ought to be told that we may, quite grammatically, use *his* after the indeterminate *who*, relating to *nobody* or *every body*, or the like, as well as *he*, if we want the representative of the indeterminate expression to be the Nominative Case governing another Verb.

We find, in *Ethelinde* or the Recluse of the Lake: "*Nobody* cares even for *their own* family;" this was perhaps in imitation of Lord Chesterfield's manner of writing. We find in the same work: "But can you have *a person*, whether amiable or unamiable, ill in your house, and not be solicitous for *their* recovery?"—Surely *their*, with a reference to *a person*, is as wrong as *their* with a reference to *nobody*.

4. *Let*, in the 1st line, is a Verb in the second person of the Imperative, the agent of which, if expressed, would be in the Vocative Case; and *scorn* is a Verb in the Infinitive, though without its sign *to*, because *let*, which governs *scorn*, allows the suppression of that sign: for "*Nor let* the pride of great ones *scorn*," is equal to "*Nor permit* the pride of great ones *to scorn*." Here I must observe that many would say, that *let* is merely the sign of the Imperative Mood in regard to the Verb *scorn*, or in other words, that *let scorn* is altogether a Verb in the Imperative; but *let* and *scorn* are obviously each a distinct Verb in the English language, though *let scorn* may, in other languages, be altogether expressed by one Verb in the Imperative form.

Bids,

Bids, in the 3d line, is a personal Verb; and *blaze*, in the same line, is a Verb in the Infinitive though without its sign *to*, because the Verb *to bid* will allow the Verb it governs to come in without the sign of the Infinitive.

To deck, in the 4th line, is a Verb in the Infinitive Mood governed by the following *deigns*, which, there, is a personal Verb.

N. B. The Verbs which allow the suppression of the sign of the Infinitive, *to*, are *to dare*, *to bid*, *to need*, *to make* (not employed passively), *to see*, *to behold*, *to hear*, *to observe*, *to let*, *to tell*, *to feel*. The same sign is always suppressed after those Verbs which are generally called *Auxiliary Verbs*, I mean *shall* and *should*, *will* and *would*, *may* and *might*, *can* and *could*, *must*, *do* and *did*, but not *ought*; as also after *have* or *had* preceded by *will* in the sense of *to like* or *to choose*, as in, "*I will have him set out*," for "*I like that he should set out*," "*Would you have had him go out*?" for "*Would you have liked that he should go out*?" &c.

5. There is not one Adverb in the four lines we are upon.

6. *Of*, in the 1st line, before the Adjective *great* followed by *ones*, a Substantive Adjective for *folks*, or *men*, or *persons*, is a Preposition, because in "*of folks*" the word *of* would be a Preposition on account of its falling upon the Noun *folks* without particularizing the same; and because the Substantive Adjective *ones*, for *folks*, or *men*, or *persons*, should be considered as virtually a Noun particularized only by the Adjective *great*.

Of, in the 2d line, before what is commonly called an Article followed by *plains* is also a Preposition, because that *of* ought to be considered

as falling upon the Noun *plains*, without particularizing the same. Here the Noun *plains* is presented as already particularized by means of *the*; and though we say that a Preposition falls upon a Noun without particularizing the same, it is not to be thought that an Adjective, or several Adjectives, cannot be introduced between the Preposition and the Noun affected by it.

7. *Nor*, in the 1st line, is a word compounded by means of the ancient negation *ne*, and *or*, used as a Conjunction, in order to link the personal Verb *let*, in the same line, with what has been expressed by the Verbs in the preceding stanza. But it may at once be said, with propriety, that *nor* acts there as a Conjunction; nay, though it is there for *ne* and *or*, yet it may be considered as equal to *and not*; for, instead of "*Nor let the pride of great ones scorn*," we might say "*And let not the pride of great ones scorn*." For the origin of *or*, see Observ. 2, p. 131. of my *Grammaire Anglaise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*. In the same work, you may find the origin of most conjunctive, Prepositive and Adverbial expressions.

8. There is not one Interjection in the stanza we are upon

LECTURE V.

5 4 3 4 2 1 6 1
Long had she fir'd each youth with love,

2 1 6 1
Each maiden with despair;

7 7 6 1 2 1 2
And tho' by all a wonder own'd

5 4 5 3 4 2
Yet knew not she was fair.

EXPLANATION.

EXPLANATION.

1. *Youth* and *love*, in the 1st line, as well as *maiden* and *despair* in the 2d, and *wonder* in the 3d, are used each as a Noun.

All in the 3d line is used as a Substantive Adjective; in other words, *all* being an Adjective that presents at once the number and tacitly the objects, ought to be considered as equal to a Noun. If, instead of simply *all*, the author had said *all people*, the word *all* would then have been nothing but the numerical Adjective of the Noun *people*.

2. *Each*, in the 1st line and in the 2d, is a numerical Adjective, the former in regard to the Noun *youth*, and the latter in regard to the Noun *maiden*. *A* in the 3d line, though commonly called an indefinite Article, is virtually a numerical Adjective in regard to the Noun *wonder*; and here I may observe, that, in that 3d line, *a wonder* is altogether equivalent to the Adjective *wonderful*.

Own'd, for *owned*, though properly the Participle passive of *to own*, is, in the 3d line, a sort of Adjective particularizing the Pronoun *she* in the 1st line, standing there instead of the Noun *Emma*. (See hereafter No. 4, p. 32.)

Fair, in the 4th line, is an Adjective particularizing also *she*, in that line where it is again the representative of *Emma*.

3. *She*, in the 1st line and in the 4th, is a Pronoun standing of itself instead of *Emma*. That same Pronoun *she* is left understood before the Verb *knew* in the 4th line, whereby this *knew* is as much a personal Verb as if *she* had been expressed before it.

C 4

4. *Had*,

4. *Had*, in the 1st line, is a Verb (the past tense of *to have*). As to *fir'd* (for *fired*) in the same line, although simply the Participle past of *to fire*, it is really a Verb, but not a personal one. In French, a Participle past governed by a tense of *Avoir* (to have), is invariable, unless its Accusative Case be so placed as to precede it, (see Règle 5, p. 220 of my *Grammaire Angloise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*.) Many would say in regard to *had fir'd* that *had* is an Auxiliary, and *fir'd* the Verb; but, if they will insist upon distinctions, they ought rather to say that *had* is there a Verb acting as an Auxiliary in regard to the Verb *to fire*, and governing it in the Participle past. However, *had fir'd* would in Latin be altogether rendered by the Preterpluperfect of a Verb.

Own'd (for *owned*) in the 3d line, we have declared to be a Participle passive, acting there as an Adjective in regard to *she* for *Emma*; and it should be understood that all Participles passive, governed by a tense or part of *to be* expressed or understood, are virtually Adjectives: oftentimes it is *being* which is understood before such Participles, but there "Tho' by all a wonder *own'd*" is equal to "Tho' *she was own'd* a wonder by all." See hereafter No. 6, p. 33.

Knew, in the 4th line, is a personal Verb which has *she* understood before it; and *was* in the same line, is a personal Verb governed in the third person singular by *she* used for *Emma*. (See hereafter No. 7, p. 34.)

5. *Long*, though commonly an Adjective, is used in the 1st line as an Adverb, adding to the meaning of *had fir'd*, which is neither a Noun nor a Pronoun. *Long* is there elliptically instead of

of *for a long time*: in this expression *for a long time*, the word *long* would actually be the Adjective of the Noun *time*; and then *for* would be a Preposition falling upon the Noun *time* without particularizing it, and *a* would be the numerical Adjective of the Noun *time*: but still *for a long time* would altogether be a sort of Adverbial expression in regard to *had fir'd*.

Not, in the 4th line, takes from the meaning of the Verb *knew*; it is therefore an Adverb: *not*, there, presents us the act of *knowing* as negative, instead of positive, either fully or to a certain degree. The negative answer *No*, without any other word, may also be called an Adverb; and so may the affirmative answer *Yes*.

Yet appears to be a sort of redundant Conjunction, allowed as well as *still* and *however*, after its correspondent Conjunction *tho'*, but it is more properly an Adverb;—and here it may be observed that such expletive Adverbs, almost equal to redundant Conjunctions, may be suppressed without altering the sense.

6. *With*, in the 1st line and in the 2d, is a Preposition; in the former, it falls upon the Noun *love* without particularizing the same; and, in the latter, it falls upon the Noun *despair*, also without particularizing the same.

By, in the 3d line, is also a Preposition falling upon the Substantive Adjective *all*, without particularizing the people who are meant by *all* for *all the people*. This Preposition *By* caused *own'd* to be in a passive signification: *own'd* would be used in an active signification, if we were to change the line “*Tho' by all a wonder own'd,*” into

“*Tho’ all own’d her a wonder*” equal to “*Tho’ all own’d her to be a wonder.*”

7. *And*, in the 3d line, is a Conjunction which serves to link what follows with what precedes.

Tho’, in the same line, which is a contraction of *though*, is also used there as a Conjunction, serving to link the elliptical Verb *own’d*, in the Participle passive for *she was own’d*, and there used adjectively, with the following personal Verb *knew not* (in the 4th line) for *she knew not*.

Besides the above Conjunctions, there is *and* left unexpressed before *each maiden*, in the 2d line; if expressed, it would have linked *each maiden* with the preceding *each youth*. This sort of ellipsis frequently takes place in enumerations, with respect not only to the English but to most languages. There is also *that* left unexpressed after *knew not*, in the 4th line; if it had been expressed, it would have linked this personal Verb *knew not* with the following Verb *she was*: upon this I must observe, that the French language would require it to be expressed, or else require *was* to be rendered by the Infinitive, because that language will not suffer a personal Verb governed by another Verb, whether personal or not, to come in without either a Conjunction or a Conjunctive Pronoun to link the one with the other.

8. There is not one Interjection in the stanza we are upon.

PRESUMING that the Explanations, which have been given in the preceding Five Lectures, furnish a sufficient clew for the Pupil to discover
hereafter

hereafter why this word particularly belongs to one class and that word claims to be of another class, I shall no longer give the Explanations, but confine myself to announce the several classifications by means of the figures. The remaining stanzas will then serve the Pupil as so many exercises upon the Parts of Speech.

STANZA VI.

⁶ ¹ ⁴ ² ¹ ⁶ ¹
'Till (a) Edwin came, the pride of swains,
² ¹ ³ ⁴ ² ¹
A soul that knew no art,
⁷ ⁶ ³ ¹ ⁵ ²
And from whose eyes serenely mild,
⁴ ⁵ ² ² ¹
Shone forth the feeling heart.

VII.

² ² ¹ ⁴ ⁵ ²
A mutual flame was quickly caught,
⁴ ⁵ ⁷ ²
Was quickly too (b) reveal'd;
⁷ ² ¹ ⁴ ² ¹
Nor either bosom lodg'd a wish
³ ¹ ⁴ ²
Which Virtue keeps conceal'd.

VIII. What

- (a) She knew not that (she was fair) 'till Edwin came.
(b) Too is here instead of and, which would be placed before was, and consequently too is a Conjunction, as would be also, likewise. But too, denoting excess, is an Adverb in too great, too little, &c.

VIII.

² ² ¹ ⁶ ² ¹
What happy hours of heart-felt (c) bliss

⁴ ¹ ⁶ ¹ ⁴
Did love on both bestow !

⁷ ¹ ⁵ ² ⁵ ⁴
But bliss too mighty long to last,

³ ¹ ⁴ ² ¹
Where fortune proves a foe.

IX.

² ¹ ³ ² ¹ ²
His sister, who like Envy form'd,

² ³ ⁶ ¹ ⁴
Like her in mischief joy'd,

⁴ ³ ¹ ⁶ ² ¹
To work them harm, with wicked skill,

² ² ¹ ⁴
Each darker art employ'd.

X.

² ¹ ⁷ ² ² ¹
The father too, a sordid man,

³ ¹ ⁷ ¹ ⁴
Who love nor pity knew,

⁴ ⁵ ² ⁷ ² ¹
Was all (d) unfeeling as the rock

⁶ ³ ² ¹ ⁴
From whence (e) his riches grew.

XI. Long

(c) See p. 18, 19. the N. B. under No. 5. Lecture II.

(d) *All* being there equal to *quite* must be an Adverb to *unfeeling* which is neither a Noun nor a Pronoun.

(e) *Whence* is of itself equal to *from which*, therefore the Preposition *from* is unnecessary before *whence*; nay I look upon that pleonasm as very blameable. If *from* must be used, *which* must come in instead of *whence*.

XI.

⁵ ⁴ ³ ⁴ ² ² ¹
Long had he seen their mutual flame,

⁷ ⁴ ³ ⁵ ²
And seen it long unmov'd ;

⁵ ⁶ ² ² ² ¹ ⁶ ¹
Then with a father's frown at last,

³ ⁵ ⁴
He sternly disapprov'd.

XII.

⁶ ² ² ² ¹ ² ¹
In Edwin's gentle heart a war

⁶ ² ¹ ⁴
Of diff'ring passions strove ;

² ¹ ³ ⁴ ⁵ ⁴
His heart which durst not disobey,

⁵ ⁴ ⁵ ⁴ ⁴
Yet could not cease to love.

XIII.

² ² ¹ ³ ⁵ ⁶
Deny'd her sight, he oft behind

² ² ¹ ⁴
The spreading hawthorn crept,

⁴ ² ¹ ⁴ ² ¹
To snatch a glance, to mark the spot

³ ¹ ⁴ ⁷ ⁴
Where Emma walk'd and wept.

XIV. Of

XIV.

⁵ ⁷ ⁶ ² ² ² ¹
Oft too in Stanemore's wintry waste,
⁶ ² ² ¹
Beneath the moonlight shade,
⁶ ¹ ⁴ ² ² ¹
In sighs to pour his soften'd soul,
² ² ¹ ⁴
The midnight mourner stray'd.

XV.

² ¹ ³ ¹ ⁶ ¹ ⁴
His cheeks, where love with beauty glow'd,
² ² ¹ ⁴
A deadly pale o'ercaſt;
⁵ ⁴ ² ² ¹ ⁶ ² ¹
So fades the freſh roſe in its prime,
⁶ ² ² ¹
Before the northern blaſt.

XVI.

² ¹ ⁵ ⁶ ² ¹
The Parents now, with late remorse,
⁴ ⁶ ² ² ¹
Hung o'er his dying bed,
⁷ ⁴ ¹ ⁶ ² ¹
And weary'd Heav'n with fruitless pray'rs,
⁷ ² ¹ ⁴
And fruitless sorrows shed.

XVIII. 'Tis

XVII.

^{3 4 2} 'Tis ^{3 4} *past*, (f) ^{7 7 2 1} *he cry'd, but if your souls*

^{2 1 5 4 4} *Sweet mercy yet can move,*

^{4 2 2 1 5 5 4} *Let these dim eyes once (g) more behold*

^{3 3 4 5 4} *What (h) they must ever love.*

XVIII.

^{3 4 2 2 1 5 4} *She came; his cold hand softly touch'd,*

^{7 4 6 2 2 1} *And bath'd with many a tear;*

^{5 2 6 2 1 2} *Fast falling o'er the primrose pale,*

^{5 2 1 4} *So morning dews appear.*

XIX. *But*

(f) 'T is there instead of *it*, a Pronoun, *is* is a Verb, and *past*, being a Participle passive, is the Adjective of the Pronoun *it* contracted into 't, which *it* is equal to *the thing, the moment*, or the like.

(g) *Once* seems to be a Substantive Adjective equal to *one time* with *for* left understood before, but as it fixes the action of *beholding*, it may be looked upon as an Adverb; if you look upon *once* as an Adverb, *more* added to it is also an Adverb: but if you look upon *once* as a Substantive Adjective, the word *more* must then be the Adjective of *once*.

(h) *What*, may be used sometimes as an Adjective, sometimes as a Substantive Adjective; and, in both circumstances, if it serves to link a personal Verb with a preceding one, it acts in the same manner as a Conjunctive Pronoun, for which reason it is announced above as a Pronoun.

XIX.

^{7 8 2 2 2 2 1}
But oh! his sister's jealous care,

^{2 2 1 3}
(A cruel sister she!)

^{4 3 1 4 4}
Forbad what Emma came to say,

^{2 1 4 6 3}
My Edwin, live for me.

XX.

^{5 1 6 7 3 2 4}
Now homeward (i) as she hopeless (k) went,

^{2 2 1 6}
The church-yard path along, (l)

^{2 1 4 5 2 2 1 4}
The blast blew cold, the dark owl scream'd

^{2 2 2 2 1}
Her lover's fun'ral song.

XXI.

^{6 2 2 1 6 1}
Amid the falling gloom of night,

^{2 2 1 4}
Her startling fancy found,

^{6 2 1 2 2 1}
In ev'ry bush his hov'ring shade,

^{2 1 6 2 1}
His groan in ev'ry sound.

(i) *Homeward* is by transposition the same as would be *ward home*, wherein *ward* for *toward*, is a Preposition, and *home* is a Noun; however *homeward* may be considered altogether as an Adverb to *went*, past tense of the old Verb *to wend*, used for that of *to go*, which is wanting.

(k) *Hopeless* may be looked upon as an Adjective to *she*; but it may also be considered as equal to *hopelessly* and acting like an Adverb in regard to *went*.

(l) *Along* is here a Preposition transposed: "The Church-yard path *along*," being for, *along* the Church-yard path.

XXII.

² Alone, ² appal'd, ⁵ thus ⁴ had ³ she ⁴ pass'd

² The ² visionary ¹ vale,

⁷ When ⁸ lo! ² the ² death-bell ¹ smote ⁴ her ² ear,

⁵ Sad ² sounding ⁶ in ² the ¹ gale.

XXIII.

⁵ Just ⁵ then ³ she ⁴ reach'd, ⁶ with ² trembling ¹ steps,

² Her ² aged ² mother's ² door:

³ He's ⁴ (m) gone, ² she ³ cried, ⁴ and ⁷ I ³ must ⁴ see

² That ² angel ¹ face ⁵ no ⁵ more (n)!

XXIV.

³ I ⁴ feel, ³ I ⁴ feel ² this ² breaking ¹ heart

⁴ Beat ⁵ high ⁶ against ² my ¹ side:

⁶ From ² her ² white ¹ arm ⁵ down ⁴ sunk ² her ¹ head,

³ She ⁴ shiver'd, ⁴ sigh'd, ⁷ and ⁴ died.

(m) *He's* is there for *be's*, hence *is* may be for the third person singular of the present tense of the Verb *to be*, as well as a contraction of *es* for *the*.

(n) If you look upon *more* as a Substantive Adjective, *no* must be its Adjective, negative as to quantity; but if you look upon *more* as used adverbially, *no* must be an Adverb.

CHAP. II.

THE CASES, OR MODES,

OF WHICH

*Nouns, Pronouns, and Substantive Adjectives,
are susceptible.*

BEFORE I enter upon this necessary and useful part of Grammar, of which very few people have a perfect idea, I must prove that what Grammarians call the *Possessive Case* does not form a particular Case in English.

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS.

I had, in my *Grammaire Angloise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*, (Note * at the bottom of p. 83), suggested, in regard to the pretended English Possessive Case, that the antient termination *es* (as well as *is* or *ys*), whence arose the contraction 's, was nothing more than a corruption of that German Adjective *es*, which, as Mr. Horne Tooke informs us, became afterwards *ast*, and which, like the Saxon Adjective or Article *the*, signifies properly *this* or *that*, *these* or *those*. But I had not mentioned any example in support of my suggestion. Several persons having hinted a desire that I should enter more fully into the matter, I have committed to paper the following observations, which, I hope, will not be deemed unimportant by those who enquire into the mechanism of languages.

† This conjunctive expression *as* is traced to its origin, and its use is pointed out in the Note 8, p. 139, of my *Grammaire Angloise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*.

The

The Genius of the English language, when an Adjective does not present itself readily, or is wanting, leads us, for the sake of dispatch, to place before the principal Noun to be defined or particularized, another Noun, in the singular, denoting the matter or the species; and then this defining or particularizing Noun loses that Preposition which should naturally be used, to link the *defined* with the *defining* Noun. Hence it is that we find in English "*onion* sauce," for, sauce *with onion*, or, sauce *with onions*; and "*brick* houses," for, houses *of bricks*, or, houses *built with bricks*; and "*silver* mines," for, mines *of silver*; &c. Hence also it is we find "*belt* maker," for, maker *of belts*; and "*orange*-seller," for, seller *of oranges*; and "*town* house" for, house *in town*; and "*coffee* house," for, house *for coffee*, or, house *wherein coffee is prepared and sold*, &c. The same construction takes place in most of the northern languages, but the French language not allowing it, the transposition of the Noun, and the suppression of the Preposition or its equivalent, must be avoided in it very carefully.

The German definitive expression *es* being equal to *that* and even *those*; that is to say, *es* being an equivalent to the article *the*, which word in the Anglo-Saxon means the same as *that* or *those*, it clearly follows, that the pretended English Possessive Case is nothing but a transposition of the *defining* noun (used either singly or with some adjunct, as occasion requires), which transposition makes the *defining* Noun appear as a sort of Adjective; and then *'s* is a contraction of that *es* employed, on account of more smoothness, instead of the Article *the* or its equivalent *that* or *those*.

Therefore

Therefore Grammarians, instead of saying "*The Possessive Case causes both the definite Article of the Noun possessed and the Preposition OF to be suppressed,*" ought rather to say that *the Possessive Case* (if they will insist upon one) *causes both a change of the Article and a suppression of the Preposition OF or its equivalent*; I mean; the Preposition *of*, or its equivalent, is then suppressed by reason of the transposition, and *'s* is virtually the same thing as *es* employed for *the* or for *that* or *those*. I am going to elucidate this by a few examples.

When one says: "You know *Palmer's* house," it is as if he should say, "You know *Palmer es* house," instead of "You know *Palmer the* house," wherein, for the sake of dispatch, he places the proper name *Palmer*, by transposition, as a sort of Adjective before the Article of the Noun to be defined or particularized, which transposition enables the speaker to suppress the Preposition *of*, as we do in "*Silver* mines," for, mines *of silver*. Nor is the placing of the Adjective expression before the Article of the Noun, a thing constantly repugnant to the genius of the English language, since we can say "*All* the world," for, the *whole* world, and "*such* a man," for, the *like* man, or for the French, *Un tel* homme; and, *many a* furrow in the singular, instead of *many furrows* in the plural, &c. This little digression was necessary; now I shall proceed to my point.

If in "You know *Palmer's* house," equal to You know *Palmer es* house, or, You know *Palmer the* house, you wish to restore the words to the order which would be natural; that is, if you wish to place the *defining* after the *defined* word, you must then not only express the Article of

of the word to be defined, as it is to be naturally expressed at the head, I mean, *the* instead of *es*, but introduce besides the Preposition which, naturally, could link the *defined* with the *defining* word. In short you must say, either, "You know *the* house of *Palmer*" (instead of You know *es* house of *Palmer*), or, "You know *that* house of *Palmer*," equal to, You know *that* house *which* belongs to *Palmer*, &c.

From the phrase which has just been examined, my reader will not hesitate to say, that "My *father's* book," must be equal to, My *father es* book, instead of, My *father the* book, for, *The* book of my father, without transposition: that, "The *soldier's* valour," must be equal to, The *soldier es* valour, instead of The *soldier the* valour, for, *The* valour of the *soldier* without transposition; &c.

Thus, I think I have, in a manner as simple as satisfactory, traced to its origin what English Grammarians commonly call the Possessive Case, and proved that 's is then for *es*, which serves as a substitute for the definite Article of the following word; but which, at first, on account of a rapid utterance, sounds to the ear as attracted by the preceding word; in consequence of which seeming close connection, 's has been in the end written and printed as if part of that preceding word, while it really belongs to the following. I shall now pass to those circumstances in which the pretended Possessive Case seems to present a peculiarity.

The expression "The King of *Prussia's* troops," may, by the same simple way, be declared to be equal to, The King of *Prussia es* troops, instead of

of, The King of *Prussia* the troops, for, The troops of the King of *Prussia* without transposition.

In "*Whose* house do you prefer?" *Whose* is nothing more than *who* transposed, and used by contraction for *whom* (which transposition takes place by the same principle as in "*Palmer's* house," *Palmer* being introduced in a sort of Adjective position), and *se* is by inversion for *es*, equal to *the* for the definite Article of *house*. And indeed, it is as if we should say: "*Whom* *es* house do you prefer?" instead of "*Whom* *the* house do you prefer?" which, without transposition, must be expressed by *The* house of *whom* do you prefer? This being the real origin of *whose*, it is to be hoped that, henceforth, English writers will never use *whose*, but with a reference to persons or things personified; and that, in regard to things not personified, they will express *the* before those things, and place of *which* after; since, in speaking of things not personified, *which* should be used instead of *who* or *whom*.

There is nothing, except the Preposition, left unexpressed in all the preceding instances: but in "*He* lives at *Palmer's*," "*He* is going to *Palmer's*," "*He* comes from *Palmer's*," the Noun *house* or *apartment* is left unexpressed after *Palmer*, for the sake of greater dispatch in the conveyance of our thoughts, besides the Preposition *of* before *Palmer*, and consequently 's is still there a contraction of the Article *es* substituted for *the*, which would be the natural definite Article of the Noun *house* or *apartment*, not expressed but, necessarily implied in each manner of speaking. Upon the
same

same principle, in "He lives in St. James's," "He goes to St. James's," "I come from St. Paul's," the contraction 's is for *es*, equal to *the*, definite Article of some Noun left unexpressed, such as *palace, parish, church*, or the like. Such an ellipsis may appear strange to foreigners, but English people are accustomed to it, and that is enough: however, the French say themselves, *Je viens de St. Etienne*, for, *Je viens de l'église de St. Etienne*; *Je vous payerai à la St Jean*, for, *Je vous payerai à la fête de St. Jean*, &c.

As to, "This pen-knife is my cousin's," (in which This *pen-knife*, is equal to This knife *for pens*), there are two ways of accounting for the pretended Possessive Case in that construction and the like.—1st, It may be said that, after *cousin's*, the word *property* is understood, the Article of which we find in the 's attracted by the preceding word *cousin*: or, it may be said that, after *cousin's*, the repetition of *pen-knife* has been dispensed with, the Article of which is however in the 's attracted by the preceding word *cousin*.—2dly, As, *es* is equal to *that* or *those*, as well as to *the*; and as, when 's (a contraction of *es*) is, on account of transposition, used instead of *the* or *that* or *those*, the Preposition *of*, or some equivalent is to be suppressed: So, when the transposition is not to take place, *the* or *that*, or *those*, will then come in as well as the Preposition *of*. Therefore, in "This pen-knife is my cousin's," we may look upon 's as virtually equal to *the of*, *that of*, *those of*; and consequently we may say that "This pen-knife is my cousin's," is equal to "This pen-knife is *that of* my cousin."

Now, where the writer is satisfied with adding
an

an apostrophe to a preceding Noun, on account of this Noun ending either with *fs*, or already with *s* (especially as a sign of its being plural), as in "On eagles' wings," "For righteousness' sake," we must consider such a liberty in the writer as a further contraction (allowed in poetry more than in prose) wherein apostrophe is equal to 's for *es*, and standing instead of *the*, or its equivalent *that* or *those*, besides the Preposition *of*, which, on account of transposition, has been dispensed with. I mean, we must consider "On eagles' wings," and "For righteousness' sake," as equal to, On eagles *es* wings, and For righteousness *es* sake, instead of, On eagles *the* wings, and, For righteousness *the* sake, for, On *the* wings *of* eagles without transposition, and for, For *the* sake *of* righteousness, also without transposition.

The result of the foregoing observations is this: If English Grammarians will obstinately say, that there is a POSSESSIVE Case in "*Palmer's house*," with respect to *Palmer*, on account of, 1st, the Article *the*, which naturally belongs to *house*, being changed into 's for *es*, 2dly, a transposition in regard to *Palmer* placed before 's, for *es* become the Article of *house*, 3dly, the suppression of the Preposition *of* before *Palmer*; they ought likewise to say, for the sake of distinction, as well as consistency, that there is a material or special Case in "*A silver mine*," as well as "*The silver mine*," with respect to *silver*; on account of, 1st, no change in the Article naturally belonging to *mine*, whereas the Article of *house* had been changed from *the* into 's for *es*, 2dly, a transposition in regard to *silver*, just as there was
in

in regard to *Palmer*, 3dly the suppression of the Preposition *of* before *silver*, as there was in regard to *Palmer*. The fact is, that, in "*Palmer's* house," the word *Palmer* is in the Elliptical case by transposition, since *of* is unexpressed before *Palmer*; and in "*silver mine*," the word *silver* is also in the Elliptical case by transposition, since *of* is likewise unexpressed before *silver*. The English language has not properly one Case more particularly belonging to itself than the French language has. The construction indeed of the one is very often different from that of the other, an Ellipsis, in regard to the Preposition, often taking place in the former, while the Preposition must be expressed in the latter, &c. But the essential quality of *Case*, if the denomination be retained*, must be the same in all languages. This quality does not consist merely in terminations given to words, but it consists in whatever may, by being placed before or after Nouns or Pronouns, be equal to those terminations used in some languages, such as the Greek, the Latin, &c. which terminations have indeed been denominated *Cases* or *Inflections* of Nouns or Pronouns, but are in reality little smooth words added to others, in order to express readily the different relations of which the latter are susceptible.

* Instead of the word *Case*, we might use the word *Mode*, and understand by *Modes*, that they are the different manners in which Nouns, or Pronouns, may be introduced into sentences, as I suggested in my *Guide pour la Langue Angloise et pour la Langue Françoise*.

Use of the Cases, or Modes, of Nouns or Pronouns, or Substantive Adjectives.

THE *Cases* serve to account in a satisfactory manner for all the different ways in which Nouns or their Substitutes (the Pronouns) can be introduced into speech, keeping this rule in mind: *Every Noun or Substantive must necessarily be in some Case or other, and no Noun or Substantive can properly be in more Cases than one.* According to this, if a Noun or Substantive appears to be governed by more than one word, or to govern more than one word; Pronouns, either personal or conjunctive, are to represent every Case, except the principal one, unless an ellipsis be allowed, in the language, with respect to some of these Pronouns, as it often happens in the English, which, in this point, materially differs from the French.

Let us now see how far the rule, above laid down, may be useful in the study of languages. When I say, "*The man they have seen is taller than you had told them he was,*" I have one Noun and four personal Pronouns, each of which must be in some Case or other: but perhaps I ought to have, besides, a Conjunctive Pronoun or two, which, if not expressed here, because the English language allows such an Ellipsis, ought to be strictly expressed in other languages. Now, if a Conjunctive Pronoun be really left understood, it would be necessary, before I turn that sentence, for instance, into French, that I should know in what Case that Conjunctive Pronoun ought to be, whether it should be rendered by the Nominative
(*qui*)

(*qui*), or by the Accusative (*que*), &c. In order to discover this, I consider how many Verbs are, in the sentence, in personal tenses, and finding they are four in number; two of which have each an auxiliary, I say: The first personal Verb may come in without any Conjunction or Conjunctive Pronoun, since this sentence is so expressed that it is independent on a foregoing one; but the other Verbs cannot come in without each a Conjunction, or a Conjunctive Pronoun, except such as are used in a sort of parenthesis, and thrown in somehow interjectively and independently, which is not the case here. I ought, therefore, to find three Conjunctive expressions. on discovering only the Conjunctive expression *than*, I have reason to suspect that an ellipsis has taken place in regard to two Conjunctive expressions, such as *that*, or *who*, or *whom*, or *which*, and the point for me is to know how I shall render *that*, or *who*, or *whom*, or *which*, according to the genius of the French language.

To this effect *the man* being the first Noun that presents itself, without any Preposition, and that appears to me the subject of the sentence, I say: *What of the man?* in answer to which question, *He is taller* will naturally come. Now, upon asking, in regard to the Verb *is*, because I wish to know its Agent or Nominative, *Who is taller?* I shall find in answer, *the man*; therefore *the man* is the Nominative case governing the Verb *is* in the third person singular, because *the man* is used in the singular number.

Taking the Verb *have seen*, I ask, *Who has seen?* and the answer being *they*, it is clear that the Pronoun *they* is there the Nominative case in

regard to *have seen*, then joining the Nominative case with the Verb, I say, *They have seen what or whom?* and the answer being *the man*, I should be inclined to think that *the man* is here the object governed in the Accusative by *have seen*; but, upon recollecting that *the man* is already in the Nominative case, with respect to *is taller*, I am certain that *whom* ought naturally to be introduced before *they have seen*, as a Conjunctive Substitute for *the man* in the Accusative*.

Thus far I am to look upon "*The man they have seen is taller than,*" as if it were naturally "*The man whom they have seen is taller than.*"

The rest of the sentence is now "*You had told them he was,*" wherein *had told* being a Verb, with its auxiliary, I ask, *Who had told?* and the answer being *You*, I know that here *you* is in the Nominative with respect to *had told*; but as, after discovering the Nominative with respect to a Verb, I should try to find whether that Verb governs any thing in the Accusative, so, joining now

* If the word had required a Preposition instead of the Accusative, still *whom* must have been used, and not *who*; as in "*Here is the person whom I spoke of.*" It would be wrong to say, "*Here is the person who I spoke of;*" because, if the Preposition be brought back before the Conjunctive Pronoun, Grammar will require us to say, "*Here is the person of whom I spoke.*" Yet there are circumstances when *who* may come in after a Preposition, or a Verb active, which seems to govern this Pronoun: but then, we speak indeterminate, and there is an ellipsis in regard to the antecedent, so that *who* is actually the Agent or Nominative of the following Verb; as in, "*I know who has done it,*" elliptically for, "*I know him who has done it,*" or, "*I know the person who has done it,*" and in "*She relates those stories to who chooses to hear them,*" elliptically for "*She relates those stories to any body who chooses to hear them.*"

the

the Nominative with the Verb, I say, You had told *What?* and the answer being *he was*, I conclude that *he was* would be the Accusative with respect to *you had told*, but that a personal Verb cannot, strictly speaking, be looked upon as the Accusative of another Verb; and therefore, upon recollecting that two personal Verbs cannot come together without a Conjunction, or a Conjunctive Pronoun, being expressed or understood, I have reason to suspect, and I am soon convinced, that the word *that* (in French *cela* as well as *que*) is really the Accusative of *You had told*, which word *that*, often considered as a Conjunctive expression, is however left understood here.

Having found the Accusative of *You had told*, I should now try to find its Oblique case; but *them* cannot be an Oblique case, since an Oblique case strictly comes with a Preposition: therefore it strikes me, that *them* may be in an Elliptical case, because of a Preposition left unexpressed, and I am consequently to examine which Preposition might naturally be used here.

Instead of "You had told *them* that," (for "You had told *them* that thing") by transposition, which allows here the suppression of the Preposition, I find that, by placing *that* (or *that thing*) close to the Verb, which would be its natural place, I must say, "You told that *to them*," for, "You had told that thing *to them*;" and therefore, as *them* has, in that sentence, been used elliptically for *to them*, instead of rendering it in French by *les* which represents an Accusative case, I must render it by *leur* before the Verb, which *leur* in that position is equal to *à eux*.

Finally, in the remainder, "*he was*" (which, if

if *that* had been expressed, would properly have been merely something introduced, by apposition, to explain what was meant by *that*), I discover that *he* is in the Nominative case, governing *was*, which *he* is again a substitute for *the man*, already in the Nominative case with respect to *is taller*; and upon asking *what?* after *was*, I discover also that *tall* is left understood.

The point is now to know whether I shall, in French, repeat the Adjective which corresponds with *tall* in the positive degree, or content myself with introducing *le* before the concluding Verb, as a Substitute for that Adjective. Having seen several comparisons wherein *le* is so introduced, before the concluding Verb, instead of expressing the Adjective; having seen several other comparisons wherein *le* is left out before the concluding Verb; and having seen hardly any comparison wherein the Adjective has been repeated in the positive degree, after the concluding Verb, I infer, that, in French, I may either introduce *le* to stand instead of the Adjective which corresponds with *tall*, or leave out that *le*, because the French language allows here such an Ellipsis, but by all means I should avoid repeating the Adjective which corresponds with *tall*.

After having examined the whole sentence, "*The man they have seen is taller than you had told them he was,*" I shall take care not to render it, in French, literally by "*L'homme ils ont vu est plus grand que vous les aviez dit il étoit;*" but introducing all the words left out in English, and necessary in regard to French, so as to have "*The man whom they have seen is taller than you had told to them that he was,*" I shall say in French,

French, either, “ L’homme *qu’ils* ont vu est plus grand *que* vous ne * *leur* aviez dit *qu’il* étoit,” or, “ L’homme *qu’ils* ont vu est plus grand *que* vous *ne* *leur* aviez dit *qu’il* l’étoit,” wherein I see the three Conjunctive expressions which were naturally to link the Verbs together, viz. *qu’*, *que*, and *qu’*; wherein I see also *leur*, used instead of *les*, because the English *them* stood in that place for *to them*.

The Number of Cases, or Modes, of which Nouns, Pronouns, or Substantive Adjectives are susceptible.

NOUNS, Pronouns, or Substantive Adjectives, may be introduced into a Sentence in the seven different following ways, which, as I have already observed, may be called *Cases* or *Modes*; viz. 1. Nominative, 2. Accusative, 3. Oblique, 4. Elliptical, 5. Vocative, 6. Interjective, 7. Redundant.

How to discover in what Case, or Mode, a Noun, or Pronoun, or Substantive Adjective is introduced into a sentence.

1. By asking *who* or *what?* before a personal Verb, the answer (without a Preposition) will be

* This *ne* ought not to be introduced after *than*, in regard to the personal Verb which brings the conclusion of a comparison, unless a difference evidently exists between the two objects compared together: hence it is that, if the comparison be introduced either negatively without interrogation, or interrogatively without negation, the word *ne* is not to be used before the personal Verb affected by the comparative Conjunction *que*, when employed for the English *than*.

a *Nominative* case in regard to this Verb, which must agree in Number and Person with that Nominative. The *Nominative* is, by some, called the *Governing case*.

2. By asking *What?* after a Verb, whether personal or not, or by asking *whom?* after a Verb, if nothing comes in answer to the question *what?* the answer (without a Preposition) will be an *Accusative* case in regard to this Verb. Now, if nothing comes in answer (without a Preposition) to both manners of questioning, the Verb must be a Neuter Verb. The *Accusative* is, by some, called the *Direct case*.

3. The *Oblique Case* comes with a Preposition generally before it. Hence a Noun or Pronoun coming in answer to the question *whom?* or *what?* asked after a Preposition expressed, is in the *Oblique case*, because it is affected by that Preposition.

4. The *Elliptical case* has a Preposition understood, instead of being expressed before it; or else, there is a Verb (with or without some other word) left understood before it. Now, any Noun, used in apposition to explain the nature or species of the foregoing Noun or Pronoun, may be in the *Elliptical case*, and all that serves thus to explain the nature or species is the equivalent of an Adjective.

5. The *Vocative case* names or points out the person or thing we address our speech to. It is proper to observe that any Noun, in the *Vocative*, becomes personified, and of the second person, as also that the person or thing, which would naturally be in the *Vocative*, is often left understood.

6. The *Interjective case* comes, in the form of a Nomina-

a Nominative, with a Participle present expressed or understood, to present altogether some circumstance. Hence, as a Participle present does not require a Nominative case (since it is not a personal tense of the Verb), if the Noun or Pronoun (in the Nominative form), which comes with such Participle, is not the Nominative case in regard to another Verb, it must be in the *Interjective* case.

7. The *Redundant* case is a Noun, or Pronoun, or Substantive Adjective, used for the sake of greater energy, in some circumstances allowed by language, when another Noun or Pronoun, denoting the same person or thing, is besides expressed in its natural case. But a Redundant case, proper in one language, is very often improper in another; and, therefore, in regard to this sort of case, it is the genius of the language, in which we are to express ourselves, that can alone become a guide.

OBSERVATIONS UPON SOME OF THE *LATIN*
CASES, IN ORDER TO ASCERTAIN THEIR
EQUIVALENT IN ENGLISH.

The Latin *Genitive* case, is equal to a Noun or Pronoun in that sort of Oblique case, which is affected by the Preposition *of*, or to that sort of Elliptical case, which, on account of transposition, allows the suppression of our Preposition *of*. And as in Latin, instead of the Genitive case, an Adjective formed from the Noun is often used, so our Oblique case affected by the Preposition *of*, or our sort of Elliptical case, which, on account of transposition, allows the suppression of our Pre-

position *of*, being equal to an Adjective, may be considered as an Adjective, or as a Substantive used Adjectively.

The Latin *Dative* case, is equal to a Noun or Pronoun in that sort of Oblique case, which is affected by the Preposition *to*, or sometimes by the Preposition *for*. In general, when a Verb governs *the thing* in the *Accusative* case, *the person* governed by the same Verb, is to be in the *Dative*. This observation may be very useful to those who study the French language, because, in this circumstance, French people use *à* (*to*), before the person, while the Latins present that person in their *Dative* case.

The Latin *Ablative* case, is equal to a Noun or Pronoun in that sort of Oblique case, which is affected by one of these Prepositions *from*, *by*, *with*, *in*, or the like.

The Latin *Absolute* case, which is another sort of *Ablative*, is the same as our Interjective case presented in the form of a *Nominative*; but mark that it has no immediate relation with any word in the rest of the sentence.

With respect to the circumstances which declare a Noun to be in a sort of Elliptical case with us, I have to observe that those Nouns or Pronouns we use in apposition are, in Latin, rendered each by the same case as those Nouns or Pronouns are themselves in, of which they serve to explain the nature, species, &c. and indeed, many an English teacher considers the Nouns or Pronouns used in apposition as being not in a sort of Elliptical case, but in the same case with those Nouns or Pronouns to which they are subjoined, in order to define the same.

THREE

THREE LECTURES

By way of illustration, on the Cases, or Modes, of which Nouns, Pronouns, and Substantive Adjectives are susceptible.

The Roman figure over each Noun or Pronoun, or Substantive Adjective, declares to which Case or Mode, that Noun or Pronoun, or Substantive Adjective, naturally belongs; and, on looking for the same figure in the Explanation, the reason will be found why that Noun or Pronoun is so marked. But though, in each passage brought forth to stand as a Lecture, some of the Cases or Modes should not be introduced, yet in the Explanation, concerning that Lecture, the Roman figure will be found which may regard the Case or Mode it alludes to, but not introduced into the Lecture; and, with that figure, such Explanation as may elucidate (if not done already) what properly belongs to that Case or Mode.—I have used Roman figures in order that, while I established a difference to announce the Cases or Modes, the Pupil might have an opportunity to exercise himself a second time in regard to the Parts of Speech, which I would have him now mark with pencil over each word. See the *Complex Specimen* given hereafter in Chap. III.

LECTURE I.

I.

IV EDWIN AND EMMA.

III Far in the windings of a Vale,

III Fast by a shelt'ring wood,

IV III IV The safe retreat of health and peace,

I An humble cottage stood.

D 6

II. There

II.

^{IV} ^I
There beauteous Emma flourish'd fair

^{IV} ^{III}
Beneath a mother's eye,

^{IV} ^I ^{III}
Whose only wish on earth was now

^{II}
To see her blest, and die.

III.

^I ^{II} ^I
The softest blush that nature spreads,

^{II} ^{III}
Gave colour to her cheek;

^I ^{III}
Such orient colour smiles thro' heav'n,

^{IV} ^I
When May's sweet mornings break.

EXPLANATION.

1. The only personal Verb in the 1st stanza is *stood*, the Nominative case of which is *an humble cottage*, for, asking *what stood?* the answer is, *an humble cottage*.

In the second stanza, I discover two personal Verbs, viz. *flourish'd* and *was*; the former is said of a person, and the latter is said of a thing. With the former then, I ask *who flourish'd?* and the answer being *Emma*, I conclude that *Emma*, is a Nominative case in regard to *flourish'd*. With the latter, I ask, *what was?* and the answer being *the only wish*, I conclude that the Noun *wish* is

is a Nominative case in regard to *was*, which is in the 3d person singular, because that Noun *wish* is introduced in the singular, and does not imply plurality; and indeed we say, “I was—thou wast—he was, she was, it *was*.”

In the 3d stanza, I find four personal Verbs, viz. *spreads*, *gave*, *smiles*, and *break*. As *that nature spreads*, in the 1st line, is introduced only by way of explanation, in regard to the species of *blush*, I pass over that Verb, because it is not the principal one in the sentence. I find *gave* in the 2d line, which must be the principal Verb; for, as I speak of a *blush*, I may ask *what* of that *blush*? and the answer will be, *it gave colour to her cheek*. Now asking, *what*? before *gave*; in other words, asking *what* gave? I shall find the answer to be *the blush*; hence I conclude, that the Nominative case of *gave*, is *the softest blush*. Now coming back to the Verb *spreads*, I ask *what* spreads? and the answer being *nature*, I pronounce that the Nominative of *spreads* is *nature*, which, being a Noun in the singular, and not implying plurality, governs the Verb *spreads* in the third person singular; and indeed, we say in the present, “I spread—thou spreadest—he spreads, she spreads, it *spreads*.—In the 3d line, I find *smiles*; and as by asking *what* smiles? the answer is, *colour*; so, I must infer that *such orient colour*, in the same line, is the Nominative of *smiles*, in the 3d person singular of the present tense of *to smile*.—In the 4th line, I see the Verb *break*, and asking *what* break? the answer is, *the sweet mornings*; consequently, *the sweet mornings* must be the Nominative of *break* in the third person plural of the present of *to break*, because the Noun *mornings* is introduced
in

in the plural ; and indeed, we say in the singular "I break—thou breakest---he breaks, she breaks, it breaks," and in the plural, " We break—ye break, you break---they break."

Note 1st, The English language often allows the Verb to be in the 3d person plural, when a collective Noun is introduced as the Nominative governing that Verb, although this collective Noun is presented in the form of a Noun in the singular number, as in "The Tyrian *train approaches*," instead of "The Tyrian *train approaches*;" and, after such a collective Noun, the language allows also Pronouns, or Possessive Adjectives, in the plural, to be introduced for expressing a relation to the collective Noun.---You may however say both "The people *rejoice*," and "The people *rejoiceth* or *rejoices*." In general, if the collective Noun presents the idea of a whole, the singular is better, because the singular is proper to express *unity*; for instance, we should say "The nation *rejoiceth* or *rejoices*," and, "The city *is* rich."

Note 2. It is determined by all Grammarians that the Nominative *you*, of the 2d person, always governs the Verb in the plural, when used as a Pronoun, though referring to *one* person only; therefore "*you was*," should not be used instead of "*you were*;" any more than "*Says I*, or *I says*," instead of *Say I*, or *I say*, &c. *I*, being a Nominative of the first person singular, requires the Verb to be in the first person singular; the third person singular must then be wrong, when *I* is used as a Pronoun of the first person governing the Verb.

Note

Note 3. When we use, for Nominatives, the Conjunctive Pronouns *who*, *which*, *that*, and even *as* (after *such* or *same*, or *so many*, or *as many*), they are to be considered, each, as of the same person and number with the antecedent. Thus in “It is *we who are* to fight,” or, “It is *we that are* to fight,” *who* or *that*, having *we* for antecedent, governs the Verb in the first person plural, because *we* is of the first person plural: and in “He saw the same *persons as were* there before,” *as*, possessing the meaning and force of a *Conjunctive Pronoun* (of a *Relative*, says Dr. Priestley), and having the Noun *persons* for antecedent, governs the Verb in the third person plural, which here is *were*.

II. The Verb *stood*, in the 4th line of the 1st stanza, being a Verb neuter, cannot govern an Accusative case. See hereafter the N. B. p. 65.

The Verb *flourish'd*, in the 1st line of the 2d stanza, being also a Verb neuter, it would be needless to look for its Accusative case; since it cannot govern any. Yet many people joining the Nominative with the Verb, and asking “Beauteous Emma flourish'd *what?*” would be apt to think that *fair* comes in answer: but they ought to remember that *fair* being, in that position, either an Adverb to *flourish'd*, or an Adjective to *Emma*, cannot be an Accusative case governed by *flourish'd*; in short, they ought to remember that the words which can properly be considered as susceptible of Cases, are a *Noun*, a *Pronoun*, a *Substantive Adjective*, and a *Participle Present*, and that, if sometimes an *Infinitive*, or *part of a sentence*, is used as a Nominative or an Accusative, it is only because the Noun is wanting or not at hand, which

which could of itself express what the Infinitive, or the part of a sentence implies.

The personal Verb *was*, in the 3d line of the 2d stanza, being a Verb neuter in the English language, cannot govern an Accusative; and yet joining the Nominative with this tense of *to be*, then asking "The only wish was *what?*" the answer will be "*To see her blest and die,*" which answer being neither an Adverb, nor an Adjective, shows it possible that, in some languages, the equivalent of our Verb *to be* should govern an Accusative case; and indeed, see what has been said, p. 16 and 17. No. 4. of the Explanation of Lecture II. Chap. I.

To see, in the 4th line of the 2d stanza, being in the Infinitive, which is not a personal tense, we have not had any occasion to look for its Nominative case, since a Verb in the Infinitive, or Participle present, or Participle past, cannot have any; but as an Infinitive, as well as a Participle present and a Participle past, may govern an Accusative case, we should ask "*To see what?*" or "*To see whom?*" and the answer being *her*, the representative of *Emma*, in the 1st line of this stanza, already in one case, we must look upon *her* as in the Accusative, because governed without a Preposition by the Verb *to see*.

Die, in the same line, is elliptically for *to die*, which, being the Infinitive of a Verb neuter, cannot govern an Accusative.

Spreads in the 1st line of the 3d stanza, has, as we have seen, *nature* for its Nominative. Now, in order to discover whether it has an Accusative or not, I join *nature* with *spreads*, and ask "*Nature spreads what?*" and, finding the answer to be

be *the softest blush*, I should conclude, that *the softest blush*, is the Accusative of *spreads*. if I had not already declared that *the softest blush* is the Nominative case of the personal Verb *gave* in the 2d line. Upon recollecting this circumstance, I see clearly that the Conjunctive Pronoun *that*, in the 1st line, which *that* serves to link the personal Verb *spreads* with the other personal Verb *gave*, must be the Accusative of *spreads*; in as much as *that*, is there instead of *which*, and is a substitute for *blush*, according to this rule, “If a Noun which comes in answer to a question has already been in one case, a Pronoun personal, or a Pronoun Conjunctive expressed or understood ought, in natural construction, to represent this second case or any other.

Gave, in the 2d line of the 3d stanza, has, as we have seen, *the softest blush* for its Nominative. In order to find whether *gave* has an Accusative or not, I ask “The softest blush gave *what*?” and the answer being *colour* (not in any case already), I am sure that *colour* is the Accusative of *gave*, which therefore is a Verb active.

Smiles, in the third line of the 3d stanza, we found to have *such orient colour* for its Nominative; and as, on asking, “Such orient colour smiles *what*?” nothing comes in answer, I infer that *smiles*, there, is a Verb neuter.

Break, presented in the 4th line, as a personal Verb, which the Conjunction *when* links with the preceding Verb *smiles*, had, we said, *the sweet mornings* for its Nominative case; now as, on asking, “The sweet mornings break *what*?” nothing comes in answer, it must be concluded that *break*, is also a Verb neuter.

N. B. Many Verbs virtually neuter, appear to be

be employed actively ; but the truth is, that the Noun, which is introduced in the form of an Accusative case, is actually in the Elliptical case, on account of some Preposition, which, for the sake of dispatch, has been left understood : thus, “ *To run a race,*” is instead of “ *To run through a race ;*” and “ *To die a miserable death,*” is instead of “ *To die by a miserable death ;*” and “ *To stand a chance,*” is instead of “ *To stand in a chance ;*” and “ *I have walked a mile,*” or “ *I have walked the distance of a mile,*” is instead of “ *I have walked for, or through, the distance of a mile ;*” and “ *Wait two or three minutes,*” is instead of “ *Wait for two or for three minutes ;*” and “ *Come next Sunday,*” is instead of “ *Come on next Sunday,*” &c.—Here it will not be improper to observe that such an Ellipsis of the Preposition is the more practicable in proportion as the Noun, which comes after the Verb, is nearly of the same import with that which the Verb announces.

III. *Windings, vale, wood, health,* in the 1st stanza, are each in the Oblique case, because each of these Nouns is governed by a Preposition expressed, viz. *in* before *windings*, and *of* before *vale*, and *by* before *wood*, and *of* before *health*.

Eye and *earth*, in the 2d stanza, are both in the Oblique case, because the former is governed by the Preposition *beneath*, and the latter by the Preposition *on*, which Prepositions are expressed each before its respective Noun.

Cheek and *heav'n*, in the 3d stanza, are also both in the Oblique case, because *cheek* is governed by the Preposition *to*, and *heav'n* by the Preposition *thro'*, which Prepositions are expressed each before its respective Noun.

IV. *Edwin*

IV. *Edwin* as well as *Emma*, in the title, are both in the Elliptical case, because a Noun presenting the title of any performance, or subject treated upon, has either a Preposition, or else a Verb with or without some adjunct, understood before it. The present title "*Edwin and Emma*," is equal to "*On Edwin and on Emma*," or "*About Edwin and about Emma*," or "*This is the history of Edwin and of Emma*," or "*Here are Edwin and Emma*," &c.

Retreat, in the 3d line of the 1st stanza, is in the Elliptical case, because of *which* was left understood before it; and indeed "*The safe retreat of health and peace, an humble cottage stood*," is the same as "*An humble cottage stood, which (cottage) was the safe retreat of health and peace*." Hence, *The safe retreat*, though transposed, may be considered as an expression introduced by apposition in regard to *an humble cottage*. —In Latin, however, *the safe retreat* would be presented in the same case with *an humble cottage*, which, indeed, it particularizes as much as an Adjective could.

Peace, in the same line, is in the Elliptical case. —It is, we must own, as much governed, as *health* is, by the preceding *of*; but *of* is there left understood before *peace*, because the Conjunctions *and*, *or*, *nor*, and any other used in enumerations, allow us to dispense with the repetition of the governing Preposition, and since *of* is left understood before *peace*, this Noun is in the Elliptical case in English. However, the Latins, in such circumstances, employ the Nouns (joined to one another by way of enumeration) in the same case

as that in which they have employed the foregoing one with which the enumeration begins.

There, being, in the 1st line of the 2d stanza, employed instead of *in there*, which the English language rejects, or instead of *therein*, which is often found in lieu of *in it* and *in them*, is virtually a Pronoun in the Elliptical case, because of the Preposition *in* left understood. See that word, p. 15, Lecture II. Chap. I.

Mother, in the 2d line of the same stanza, is in the Elliptical case. The transposition has allowed the suppression of the Preposition *of*, which circumstance makes *mother* equal to an Adjective particularizing the following Noun *eye*.

Who in *whose*, in the 3d line of the same stanza, is equal to *whom*, as we have already observed, and in the Elliptical case, for the very reason which has been mentioned in regard to *mother*.

May, in the 4th line of the 3d stanza, is also in the Elliptical case, by a transposition similar to that mentioned above in regard to *mother*, which circumstance makes *May* equal to an Adjective particularizing the Noun *mornings* particularized besides by the Adjective *sweet*.

N. B. I have, in the N. B. p. 65 and 66. mentioned several other Ellipses in regard to the Preposition: those you may read again. But there are, in comparisons, four peculiar sorts of Elliptical case, which, above all others, I must notice here. The Conjunctions *as* and *than* require in general, when the concluding Verb is left understood, that the Pronoun introduced by them should be in the same case as the antecedent object of comparison is itself in; there is however, one circumstance which appears contrary to this rule,

rule, and as people are apt to make mistakes even in the other circumstances, I will now elucidate those four peculiar sorts of Elliptical case.

1. If the Antecedent be in the *Nominative*, the Pronoun, introduced for the other object set in comparison, must also be presented Elliptically in the Nominative, as in, "*He* is as tall as *I*" (*am* understood), "*My sister* is not so handsome as *she*" (*is* understood), "*She* loves me better than *he*" (*does or loves me* understood). In these and the like circumstances many persons erroneously use the Accusative, such as, *me, her, him, &c.* instead of *I, she, he, &c.*

2. But if the Antecedent be in the *Accusative*, the Pronoun, introduced for the other object set in comparison, must also be presented Elliptically in the Accusative, as in, "*She* loves *me* as much as *them*," (i. e. *She* loves *me* as *she* loves *them*) "*You* do not love *me* so much as *her*," (i. e. *You* do not love *me* so much as *you* love *her*), "*I* hear *your brother* more patiently than *him*," (i. e. *I* hear *your brother* more patiently than *I* hear *him*.)

3. Now, if the Antecedent be in the *Oblique* case, the Pronoun, introduced for the other object set in comparison, ought naturally to be also Elliptically in the Oblique case; but the English language will allow a second Ellipsis in regard to the Preposition, so that there may be an Ellipsis in regard to the expression which requires the Preposition, and another Ellipsis in regard to the Preposition itself, because the Conjunction allows us to avoid repeating that Preposition. Hence it is we say:

She talks to me as much as to them,
She does not talk to me as much as to them,
She talks to me more than to them;

or,

or (which in my opinion is not so well),
She talks to me as much as them,
She does not talk to me so much as them,
She talks to me more than them.

4. *Whom* is always used Elliptically, instead of *who*, after *than* transposed, and introduced in a manner which is equal to a parenthetical reflection or exclamative interrogation. *Whom* appears to be instead of *who*, when, making no transposition and using a personal Pronoun, we find that we should be forced to employ *he* or *she*, or *they* instead of *whom*. It is rather difficult sometimes to discover the reason why *whom* is used in such circumstances instead of *who*. Custom has sanctioned *whom*, but even custom will, in languages, establish nothing which is irrational, and therefore something is left understood before *whom*, so transposed for the sake of dispatch, which, if expressed, would govern it either in the Accusative, or in the Oblique case. I must observe, however, that such construction can take place only when the reflection is negative, or dubitative without interrogation, or interrogative without negation.

If I see a passage like this: "I speak of my parents *than whom* I love nobody better," I am not puzzled to account for such construction. As the passage is equal to "I speak of my parents; *observe that* I love nobody better *than I love them;*" so, I can easily see that *whom* is in the Accusative and standing by transposition instead of *them*, which, without transposition, and without Ellipsis, would present the Accusative of the second *I love*.

But when I read in Milton, "Beelzebub, *than whom*

whom, Satan except, *none* higher sat, &c." which is equal to "Beelzebub (*none*, except Satan, sat higher *than he*, with *did*, for *sat*, understood)," I cannot but be startled at first, and think that *who* ought, in the transposition, to stand instead of the Nominative *he*. However, since in comparisons we often use *to* for *proportion to*, Elliptically used instead of *in proportion to*, and in the sense of *compared to*, or, *when compared to**, as in, "You are but an ass *to him*," equal to "You, *in proportion to him*, or, *being compared to him*, are but an ass;" I have reason to believe that *than whom* is, in the above passage, instead of *than to whom*, for *in proportion to whom*, or, *compared to whom*; and I am confirmed in this belief when I say, with a different construction; "Beelzebub (*observe that none, when compared to him, except Satan, sat higher than he*), &c." which different construction makes me perceive that there is more than one Ellipsis in Milton's passage.—As in, "*Who* steals my purse, steals trash," there is an Ellipsis in regard to *he*, since "*Who* steals my purse, steals trash," is for "*He who* steals my purse, steals trash;" so, I have reason to suppose that, in Milton's passage, *he* has been suppressed before *whom*, employed itself Elliptically instead of *to whom*, for, *in proportion to whom*, or, *compared to whom*. And indeed what Milton wished to convey to his reader might be thus presented: "Beelzebub (*compared to whom, except Satan, none sat higher than he, &c.*" Now, by means of

* See p. 161 of my *Grammaire Angloise comparée avec la Grammaire Française*, for the origin of *than*, where I considered *than* as equal to the Noun *proportion*, used Elliptically or in Apposition.

transpositions,

transpositions, the same idea may be presented thus: "Beelzebub (*than he, to whom compared, except Satan, none higher sat*), &c."—If I leave out *he*, the antecedent of *to whom*, in the same manner, as it is found left out in "*who steals my purse, steals trash*:" if I leave out also the word *compared*, as it is found left out in "You are but an ass *to him*;" I shall then have "Beelzebub (*than to whom, Satan except, none higher sat*), &c." And, lastly, by leaving out the comparative Preposition *to*, for the sake of greater dispatch, which the transpositions enable me the more easily to do, I shall find the very words which Milton used, and the only difference will consist in this, that the parenthetical reflection will, for the sake of more clearness, be introduced in a parenthesis, instead of being between commas; I mean, I shall find "Beelzebub (*than whom, except Satan, none higher sat*), &c."

¶ When the comparison is not about persons, *which* is used instead of *whom*, as in, "This will prevent your speaking in a hurry, *than which nothing* is more vulgar." By that construction, Sheridan expressed as much as if he had said, "This will prevent your speaking in a hurry; and you must know that *nothing* is more vulgar *than that*."

In "You may as well do any thing most hard, as seek to soften that (*than which what harder?*) his Jewish heart," there is an Ellipsis in regard to *is* or *can be* before *harder*; and Shakespeare expressed as much as if he had said, "You may as well do any thing most hard, as seek to soften that his Jewish heart; *for, pray, what is* (or, *what can be*) *harder than that?*"

For

For other sorts of Elliptical case, see hereafter the Notes I. and II. under No. 7. which concerns the Redundant case.

V. There is no *Vocative* case in the 3 stanzas we are upon. I shall therefore content myself with explaining, here, the nature of the *Vocative* case.

If, addressing a person, I were to say, "Well, *my friend*, I shall see you to-morrow," the Noun *friend* would be in the *Vocative*.

If I were to say, "Go, *Sir*, and return presently," the word *Sir* would be in the *Vocative*.

If I were to say, "Go *thou* to London," the Pronoun *thou* would be in the *Vocative*, because *go* being in the second person of the Imperative does not require a Nominative; and that Pronoun *thou* would be superfluous, if it were not introduced the better to indicate what person I command to go.

In "Sing this song, *Mary*; and *you, Anna*, play the tune on the harpsichord," the Noun *Mary*, and the Pronoun *you* are both in the *Vocative*. As to *Anna*, it is in the Elliptical case, because annexed by apposition to the Pronoun *you*; "And, *you, Anna*," is equivalent to "And *you, whose name is Anna*:" however, both *you* and *Anna* would be presented in the *Vocative* by the Latins.

VI. There is no *Interjective* case in the three stanzas we are upon. It is proper, nevertheless, that I should adduce some examples of the *Interjective*, which some Grammarians call the *Absolute* case, in order that its character, being known, this case may be easily recognised,

E

In,

In, “*He being dead, she is left friendless,*” the Pronoun *he* is presented in the form of a Nominative: but the Participle present *being* (before the Participle *dead*) does not require a Nominative; and as the following Verb *is left*, has *she* (denoting a different person) for its Nominative, it follows that *he* must be in the Interjective case, and indeed *he being dead* is thrown in interjectively to express a circumstance, which announces the cause why *she is left friendless*.

If I were to say: “*I dead, my wife shall find a friend in you,*” the Pronoun *I* would also be in the Interjective case, because *dead* stands there by ellipsis for *being dead*, and *I being dead* expresses altogether a circumstance in regard to *my wife* who, notwithstanding that circumstance, is to find a friend in you.

In “*Who having ended, James departed,*” *who* is in the Interjective case, because *having ended* requiring no Nominative, and *James* (a person different from that meant by *who*) being the Nominative of the personal Verb *departed*, the Conjunctive Pronoun stands there by itself in the Nominative form, it is true, but without governing a personal Verb. Therefore, *I, thou, he, she, we, ye, or you, they*, would also be in the Interjective case, if, coming before a Participle present, or before a Participle passive with *being* understood to govern this Participle passive, another member of a sentence were to come in with a Verb, that should have a Nominative expressed, not the very same person announced in the first member introduced interjectively to express a circumstance.

But it is not only a Pronoun which may be in the

the Interjective case, a Noun may also be presented in the same manner. In

“ *Deny'd her sight, he oft behind*

“ *The spreading hawthorn crept.*”

her sight is in the Interjective case, because Mallet by, *deny'd her sight*, meant “her sight being denied;” and to the personal Verb *crept*, in the second member, he gave *he* for its Nominative.

Here I must guard the pupil against a fault of which several writers are guilty. For instance, in “*My brother* having met her alone yesterday in the Park, *he* could not forbear reproving her for her imprudence;” there is a fault in regard to *he* which, there, is an intolerable pleonasm, inasmuch as *my brother* is not introduced in a distributive manner. The English language will, now and then, allow a Redundant case to come in with propriety, as we shall see in the next No. 7, but it will constantly reject such a Redundant case as the one presented by *he* in the above or similar instances.

In order to discover the fault, let us place interrogatively *who* or *what* before the personal Verb of the second member; let us ask, “*Who* could not forbear?” The answer will certainly be “*my brother*,” and therefore *my brother* is strictly the Nominative case governing the personal Verb *could not*, which affects *forbear*. Notwithstanding *my brother* is placed before the circumstance *having met her alone yesterday in the Park*, it does not present itself, there, as an Interjective case; for an *Interjective case* always requires, before the Verb of the second member, a Pronoun or a Noun announcing a person or a thing different from that expressed or announced interjectively with the cir-

circumstance forming the first member. Consequently, if the Noun or Pronoun, placed before the circumstance, denotes the very person who is the Agent or Nominative in regard to the personal Verb of the second member, this Noun or Pronoun ought to be written with a comma after it; the circumstance ought to have also a comma after it, and no Pronoun ought to appear before the personal Verb of the second member, to stand unnecessarily for the Agent or Nominative. The passage we have investigated ought to be corrected, and to stand thus: "My brother, having met her alone yesterday in the Park, could not forbear reproving her for her imprudence," wherein *having met her alone yesterday in the Park* being between two commas, equal to a parenthesis, *my brother* obviously falls upon *could not forbear*, and serves as a Nominative. Now, the same fault ought to strike the reader, in "*My brother*, when he met her alone yesterday in the Park, *he* could not forbear, &c.

VII. There is no Redundant case in the three stanzas given for this lecture: but I shall elucidate what a Redundant case is, by means of a few examples.

The personal Pronouns, in French, are very often used in a Redundant manner; less so, in English, because, in English, an emphatical tone of voice given to the real case is sufficient, except in a few circumstances.

If I were to say: "*Whom* ye ignorantly worship, *him* declare I unto you;" there would be an energetick transposition in regard to the Antecedent *him* and the relative *whom*, but there would be no Redundant case; because, replacing the words

words in their natural order, I may say, "I declare unto you *him whom* ye ignorantly worship." But if I should say, "*That God whom* ye ignorantly worship, *him (the same)* declare I unto you;" as *whom* governed in the Accusative by *ye worship*, has, for its antecedent, *that God*, already in one case, since it is governed in the Accusative by *declare I*, the Pronoun *him* before *declare I* can no longer be considered as the Antecedent of *whom*, nor can it be properly looked upon as the real Accusative of *declare I*, since *declare I* has already *that God* for its Accusative. In order to convince myself, I need but restore the words to their natural order, and say, "I declare unto you *that God whom* ye ignorantly worship;" for, on finding that *him* has disappeared, I must conclude that in "*That God whom* ye ignorantly worship, *him* declare I unto you," the Pronoun *him* is an energetick but Redundant Accusative, standing instead of *that God*, because *that God* is transposed.

The English *what*, *whatever*, *whatsoever*, may of themselves stand for two cases. Therefore we may say, that in this sentence of Dr. Blair: "Whatever a man conceives clearly, *that* it is in his power, if he will be at the trouble, to put into distinct propositions, or to express clearly to others; and upon no subject ought any man to write, where he cannot think clearly:"—the Pronoun or Substantive Adjective *that* (instead of which *the same* might have been used with as much propriety) is in a Redundant case by reason of the transposition (as the Accusative case of *to put* or *to express*); for without the transposition, *that* must not be expressed. The construction of Dr.

Blair might be changed into this: "It is in the power of a man, if he will be at the trouble to put into distinct propositions, or to express clearly to others *whatever* he conceives clearly; and upon no subject, &c." Observe, that *whatever* is equal to *any thing which*, in which *any thing* would stand for the Accusative of *to put* as well as of *to express*, and *which* would be the Accusative of *conceives*.

Whoever and *whomever*, or *whosoever* and *whomsoever*, may also stand in English for two cases. Hence, in, "If I were a king, *whoever* had once spoken to me of my people with contempt, of my duties with levity, or of the abuse of my power with a servile and mean complaisance, *that man* should ever be excluded from the number of my friends:" *that man* is redundantly made the Nominative of *should ever be excluded*; for, we might say with propriety: "If I were a king, *whoever* had once spoken to me of my people with contempt, of my duties with levity, or of the abuse of my power with a servile and mean complaisance, should ever be excluded from the number of my friends." I said with propriety, but the distance between *whoever had spoken* and *should be excluded*, would require an effort of the voice to connect distinctly *should be excluded* with *whoever had spoken*; whereas by introducing *that man*, and pronouncing it with emphasis, the connection becomes clear to every hearer. By changing the passive Verb *should be excluded* into the active *I should exclude*, or, for more energy, into *should I exclude*, we might say, "That man (*the same, him*) should I exclude from the number of my friends.

friends. Observe that *Whoever* is generally for *any body who*, &c.

Note I. In this passage of Dr. Blair: "*A plain native style*, as it is more intelligible to all readers, so, by a proper management of words, it may be equally strong and expressive with this latinized English:"—it appears that the first *it* is a Pronoun redundantly in the Nominative case, since we might say without transposition: "*As a plain native style* is more intelligible to all readers, so, by a proper management of words, *it* may be equally strong and expressive with this latinized English:" wherein we see only once *it* and *a plain native style* taking properly the place of the first *it*. But if we consider *A plain native style* as presented energetically and distributively at the head, in an Elliptical case, that is, if we consider *a plain native style* as equal to *with respect to a plain native style*, we shall find the first *it* and the second *it* necessary, each to be a Nominative case, the first after *as* and the second after *so*.

Note II. The questioning phrases are generally made in English by placing the Noun, or its equivalent in the Nominative, after the questioning Verb or its auxiliary, as in "*Is your brother at home?*" "*Will he go out to day?*" Therefore, if we place the Noun or its equivalent before the questioning Verb, and give this Verb a Pronoun in an Interrogative position, it may appear that the Pronoun is then used redundantly because of the transposition of the Noun. For instance, Mrs. Barbauld said: "*Our laws, are they mild, equal, and perspicuous; free from burdensome forms and unnecessary delays? what all are bound to observe, are they* so framed as that all may understand?"

Now, the reason will be obvious why, instead of "Where are *your fathers*? and do *the prophets* live for ever?" we may say with *your fathers* and *the prophets* at the head of each question, on account of the two distributive ideas: "*Your fathers*, where are they? and *the prophets*, do *they* live for ever?" wherein both *your fathers* and *the prophets* are used in the Elliptical case.

LECTURE II.

III.

II III

Nor let the pride of great ones scorn

II III
This charmer of the plains ;

I I IV
That Sun which bids their diamond blaze,

II II
To deck *our lily deigns.*

IV. Long

IV.

^I Long had ^{II} she fir'd each youth with ^{III} love,

^{IV} Each maiden with ^{III} despair ;

^{III} And tho' by all a ^{IV} wonder own'd,

^I Yet knew not she was fair.

V.

^I 'Till Edwin came, the ^{IV} pride of ^{III} swains,

^{IV} A soul that knew no art,

^{IV} And from whose eyes ^{III} serenely mild,

^I Shone forth the feeling heart.

EXPLANATION.

I. *That Sun* (3d line, first stanza, in this lecture) is a Nominative, in regard to the personal Verb *deigns* (4th line, same stanza); for, upon asking "*What deigns to deck our lily?*" the answer will be *that sun*.

Which (3d line, first stanza,) is a Nominative to *bids*; because *that sun*, seemingly a Nominative to *bids*, being actually the Nominative of the personal Verb *deigns* (in the following line), it is a Conjunctive Pronoun which now must represent *that sun* in the Nominative, with respect to the personal Verb *bids*.

She (1st line, 2d stanza) is a Nominative to *had fir'd*, standing instead of *Emma* already in one case.—*She* (4th line, 2d stanza) is also a Nominative in regard to *was fair*.—Now observe, that *she was*, is left understood before *by all a wonder own'd* (in the 3d line, 2d stanza), because the English Conjunctive expression *though* allows such an Ellipsis of both the Nominative and a tense of *to be*: the like Ellipsis is allowed in French after *Quoique*, or *Bien que*, or *Encore que*, equivalent to the English *though*, *although*, *tho'*, *altho'*.—But tho' the same Ellipsis is allowed in English, in regard to the Nominative and a tense of *to be*, before a Participle Passive or an Adjective, yet it cannot take place, and therefore must be filled up, with respect to the French language, by expressing the Nominative and the tense of *to be*, after *if*, *when*, *while*, *till*, or *until*, *unless*, *before*, *because*, or the like. Observe also, that *she* is left understood before the personal Verb *knew* (4th line, 2d stanza), because the Adverbial expression *yet*, which is a sort of redundant Conjunction, introduced like a correspondent with respect to *tho'*, allows such an Ellipsis. The Adverbial expression *still*, which may be used instead of *yet*, may have the same effect.

Edwin (1st line, 3d stanza) is a Nominative, with respect to the personal Verb *came*.

That used for *which* (2d line, third stanza) is a Nominative to the personal Verb *knew* (same line), because *a soul*, seemingly a Nominative to *knew*, is itself in the Elliptical case.

The feeling heart (4th line, 3d stanza) is a Nominative to the personal Verb *shone forth*, notwithstanding this Nominative is placed after the Verb

Verb it governs. Observe, that the Nominative is often placed after a Verb Neuter preceded by an Oblique case.

II. *The pride* is in the Accusative, because governed, without a Preposition expressed or understood, by the Imperative Verb *let*.

This charmer, is in the Accusative, because governed, without a Preposition, by the Verb *scorn* in the Infinitive, with the Ellipsis of the sign *to*.

Our lily, is in the Accusative, because governed without a Preposition by the Verb in the Infinitive *to deck*, which Infinitive *to deck*, stands itself instead of a Noun in the Accusative, with respect to *deigns*; for, asking the question: "That Sun deigns *what*?" the answer will be *to deck*. Now it will not be improper to observe that part of a sentence will often be found to stand for either a Nominative or an Accusative. If I say: "*To be able to live with one's self, and to know how to live with others*, is the great art of living;" the Nominative case of *is* will be found to be altogether, "*To be able to live with one's self, and to know how to live with others*"; but this consisting of several words thrown in together, it may contain several cases besides the Nominative. If I say, "*The great art of living*, is to be able to live with one's self, and to know how to live with others;" the Nominative case of *is* will be found to be altogether, *The great art of living*; but this consisting of several words thrown in together, it may contain some other case besides the Nominative; and indeed, *of living* presents of itself an Oblique case. If I say: "I promised *to come and see him this day se'nnight*," the Accusative case of *promised* will be found to be altogether, "*To*

come and see him this day se'nnight ;" but this consisting of several words thrown in together, it may contain several cases besides the Accusative ; and indeed, *him* is the Accusative of the Verb *see* ; and *this day* is in the Elliptical case, because of the Preposition *on* left understood before it, and *se'nnight* is also in the Elliptical case, because of such a Preposition as *in* or *after*, left understood before the same.

Each youth, (1st line, 2d stanza) is in the Accusative, because governed, without a Preposition, by the Verb *had fir'd*. As to *each maiden* (2d line) see hereafter among the Elliptical cases, No. IV.

No art, (2d line, 3d stanza) is in the Accusative, because governed, without a Preposition, by the Verb *knew*.

N. B. *Blaze*, (3d line, 1st stanza) is properly a Verb in the Infinitive, standing instead of a Noun or Pronoun governed in the Accusative by the Verb *bids* ; and *she was fair* (4th line, 2d stanza) for, *that she was fair*, is properly altogether instead of a Noun or Pronoun governed in the Accusative by the preceding Verb negative *knew not*. See under the title, *Use of the Cases, or Modes, of Nouns or Pronouns, or Substantive Adjectives*, at the paragraph *The rest of the sentence is now* " You had told them he was," and the following paragraphs, p. 52, 53, 54.

III. *Ones* (1st line, 1st stanza) instead of *folks, men, persons, &c.* is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *of* affecting the same.

Plains (2d line, 1st stanza) is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *of*, affecting the same.

Love (1st line, 2d stanza) is in the Oblique case,

case, because of the Preposition *with*, affecting the same.

Despair (2d line, 2d stanza) is also in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *with*, affecting the same.

All (3d line, 2d stanza) is a Substantive Adjective in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *by*, affecting the same.

Swains (1st line, 3d stanza) is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *of*, affecting the same.

Eyes (3d line, 3d stanza) is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *from*, affecting the same; for, *from whose eyes*, is equal to *from the eyes of whom*.

IV. *Their diamond* (3d line, 1st stanza) which seems to be the Accusative of *bids*, is actually in the Elliptical case, with respect to the English language, because of the Preposition *to* left understood before it, for *blaze* is properly a Verb in the Infinitive, standing instead of a Noun or Pronoun governed in the Accusative by the Verb *bids*; and indeed, asking “bids *what*?” the answer will be *blaze*, for *to blaze*: the person bidden to do a thing, must therefore be in the Elliptical case; and this will be perceived by any one who reflects that the Verb *to command* (when contrary to *to prohibit*, and equivalent to *to bid*) has formerly been used with the person in the Oblique case, on account of the Preposition *of* or *to*, when it governed the thing in the Accusative case; as in, “My conscience bids me ask, wherefore you have *commanded of me* these most pois’nous compounds” *Shakēspeare*—and “What God declares pure, and *commands to some*, leaves free to all, &c.”

&c." *Milton*. For, it is not irrational to assert that the Verb *to bid* (when used in the sense of *to command*), may govern the person in the same manner as the Verb *to command* itself would; and indeed, as in "What the law *bids us*," the Con-junctive Pronoun *what* is the Accusative case of *bids*, the Pronoun *us* must be Elliptically for *to us*; since, changing this active construction into a passive one, we may say, "What *is bidden to us* by the law" less frequently used than, but gram-matically as proper as, "What *we are bidden by* the law."—However, many people will say, that the Verb *to bid* governs the person bidden in the Accusative; because, in Latin, the Verb equivalent to this, is found with the Accusative of the person. If they will have it so, they must then consider the thing bidden as in the Elliptical case, on account of a Preposition left understood before it, such as *for*, *towards*, &c. they must do it, be-cause a Verb cannot govern two cases alike. Where, therefore, both the person and the thing are in-troduced each in the form of an Accusative, one of the two must have a Preposition understood before it. But, it must be observed that, when several words are linked together by way of enumeration, they ought to be looked upon as forming altogether but one case, or rather, that there is an Ellipsis in regard to each word thus linked, except the first; and then the principle I laid down will be true, that a Verb cannot govern two cases alike—I have insisted upon this, be-cause, in French, the correspondent to the Verb *to bid* or *to command*, in the sense alluded to, governs, in the Accusative, the thing bidden or commanded, and the person bidden or commanded

(if

(if to be expressed) in the Oblique case, with the Preposition *à* (to), unless this person is made the Nominative case of a following Verb to be linked, by means of a Conjunction, with some part of the correspondent of *to bid* or *to command*. What has been said here in regard to the Verb *to bid*, will apply to the Verb *to forbid*, which, as well as *to bid*, seems to govern the person in the Accusative, as well as the thing, because some Preposition is understood before the person.

Each maiden (2d line, 2d stanza) is actually, in the English language, presented as an Elliptical case, *long had she fir'd* being understood before it; because, the English language will, in enumerations, allow us to avoid repeating the governing word before every word governed, being satisfied that it should appear before the first word governed. However, in Latin, *each maiden*, being joined, by way of enumeration, with *each youth*, would be in the Accusative, as well as the preceding *each youth*, if the correspondent to *had fir'd* governed the Accusative.

A wonder (3d line, 2d stanza) is in the Elliptical case, because *to be* is left understood before the same; for, "Tho' by all *a wonder* own'd," is equal to "Tho' *she was* own'd by all *to be a wonder*."

The pride (1st line, 3d stanza) is in the Elliptical case, because of *who was*, or *he was*, left understood before the same; and *a soul* (2d line, 3d stanza) is also in the Elliptical case for the same reason: both these Nouns, being introduced by apposition, in regard to *Edwin*, might, in Latin, be presented in the Nominative, because,
Edwin

Edwin is the Nominative of the personal Verb *came*.

Who in *whose* (3d line, 3d stanza) is in the Elliptical case, by reason of the transposition, which allows us to suppress the Preposition *of*: See *mother*, *who* and *may* in the explanation of the preceding Lecture, No. IV.

V. } There is not any *Vocative*, or *Interjective*, or *Redundant* case in the three stanzas of this Lecture. The nature of those three cases has been elucidated in the explanation of the preceding Lecture, p. 73, 74, 75, 76, &c.
 VI. }
 VII. }

LECTURE III.

VII.

^I
A mutual flame was quickly caught,

Was quickly too reveal'd;

^I ^{II}
Nor either bosom lodg'd a wish

^{II} ^I
Which Virtue keeps conceal'd.

VIII.

^{II} ^{III}
What happy hours of heart-felt bliss

^I ^{III}
Did love on both bestow!

^{IV}
But bliss too mighty long to last,

^{IV} ^I ^{IV}
Where fortune proves a foe.

IX. *His*

IX.

^I ^I ^{IV}
His sister, who like Envy form'd,
^{IV} ^{III}
Like her in mischief joy'd,
^{IV} ^{II} ^{III}
To work them harm, with wicked skill,
^{II}
Each darker art employ'd.

EXPLANATION.

I. Flame, (1st line, 1st stanza, in this Lecture) is the Nominative case of the personal Verb, introduced as an auxiliary to *caught*, in the Participle Passive, because so governed by *was*. Now observe, in regard to *was reveal'd* (2d line), that either a *mutual flame*, or its representative *it*, is left understood, because the Conjunction *too*, placed after *quickly*, instead of *and* before *was*, allows us to avoid repeating the Nominative, or introducing a Pronoun for its representative.

Bosom, (3d line) is the Nominative of the personal Verb *lodg'd*.

Virtue (4th line) is the Nominative of the personal Verb *keeps*.

Love (2d line, 2d stanza) is the Nominative of the personal Verb *did*, introduced as an Auxiliary to *bestow*: hence *love* may be considered as the Nominative of *did bestow*.

Fortune (4th line) is the Nominative of the personal Verb *proves*.

Sister (1st line, 3d stanza,) is the Nominative of the personal Verb *employ'd* (4th line).

Who, (same line) is a Conjunctive Pronoun in

the Nominative, with respect to the personal Verb *joy'd*.

As to *caught*, (1st line, 1st stanza), and *reveal'd* (2d line), they are Participles passive, introduced after *was*, as Adjectives in regard to *a mutual flame*; and *conceal'd* (4th line,) is Elliptically a Participle passive, introduced as an Adjective, with respect to *a wish*, or its representative *which*.

Lastly, *form'd* (1st line, 3d stanza) is a Participle passive, introduced Elliptically, because of *being* understood before it, which Participle passive is a sort of Adjective in regard to *His Sister*.

II. *Wish*, (3d line, 1st stanza) is in the Accusative, because governed, without a Preposition expressed or understood, by the Verb *lodg'd*.

Which (4th line) is a Conjunctive Pronoun in the Accusative, because governed, without a Preposition expressed or understood, by the Verb *keeps*. Asking the question "Virtue keeps *what* conceal'd?" the answer will be *not a wish*; but, as *a wish* has already been found to be in one case (viz. the Accusative of *lodg'd*), now *which* must represent the same *wish*, as the Accusative of *keeps*, which personal Verb it links with the preceding *lodg'd*.

Hours (1st line, 2d stanza) is the Accusative of *did bestow* (2d line), for, if we say, "Love did bestow *what*?" the answer will be "*Very happy hours*," or "*What happy hours!*"

Harm, (2d line, 3d stanza) is the Accusative of the Verb *to work*, which, being in the Infinitive, cannot have a Nominative.

Art, (4th line) is the Accusative of *employ'd*;
for,

for, if we say, "His sister employ'd *what?*" the answer will be *each darker art*.

III. *Bliss* (1st line, 2d stanza) is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *of* affecting the same without particularizing it. Now, observe that *of heart-felt bliss* is altogether the equivalent of an Adjective in regard to the preceding *happy hours*.

Both, (2d line) is a Substantive Adjective in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *on* affecting the same.

Mischief (1d line, 3d stanza) is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *in* affecting the same.

Skill (3d line) is in the Oblique case, because of the Preposition *with* affecting the same.

IV. *Bliss* (3d line, 2d stanza) is in the Elliptical case, because *bliss* is, there, introduced in a resumptive manner, and "But *bliss* too mighty long to last," is equal to "But *this bliss was* too mighty to last long," wherein *bliss* would be the Nominative of the Verb *was*.

Where, (4th line) is in the Elliptical case, because of some Preposition being left understood. *Where* may, there, be looked upon as equal to *in a place in which*. However it acts, there, as a Conjunction or Conjunctive Pronoun, in order to link the Infinitive *to last* with the personal Verb *proves*. See *there* in the Explanation of Lecture II. Chap. I. p. 15.

A foe (4th line) is in the Elliptical case, because of *to be* left understood before it. If *to be* had been expressed, *a foe*, which would have appeared as an Accusative (because asking "to be *what?*" the answer would have been *a foe*,) must have

have been considered, in regard to English and Latin, as introduced in the same case with *fortune*, the Nominative of *proves*; hence *a foe* is a sort of *secondary Nominative case*; and indeed *a foe* implies, there, the same as the Adjective *inimical* or *hostile* would do, which Adjective particularizing *fortune* must be in the same case with *fortune*, since in Latin the Adjective is to be made to agree in Case, with its Noun.

Envy, (1st line, 3d stanza), and the Pronoun *her* (2d line, 3d stanza) introduced as the representative of *envy*, are both in the Elliptical case, because of the Preposition *to* or *unto* being understood after the Adjective *like*. Some look upon *like* as a Preposition; but they are wrong. When *me, thee, him, her, us, them, whom, &c.* come after *like* not used as a Verb active, this word *like* is an Adjective, and *to* or *unto* is understood, which occasions that Pronoun which follows *like* to appear as a sort of Oblique case. The same Ellipsis takes place after the Adjectives *near, nigh, &c.* on which account they are mistaken for Prepositions.

Them, (3d line, 3d stanza) is in the Elliptical case, because of the Preposition *to* or *for* left understood: for *harm* being properly the Accusative of the Infinitive *to work*, the persons *them* must be in the Elliptical case. See No. IV. of the Explanation concerning Lecture II. p. 85, 86.

V.

VI.

VII.

} There is not any *Vocative*, or *Interjective*, or *Redundant* case in the three stanzas of this lecture. The nature of these three cases having been sufficiently elucidated in the Explanation of Lecture I. I shall now say nothing of them.

THE

THE Explanations, given in the three preceding Lectures, furnishing a sufficient clew for the Pupil to discover, hereafter, the reason why this Noun, or Pronoun, or Substantive Adjective particularly belongs to one Case or Mode, and that Noun, or Pronoun, or Substantive Adjective belongs to another Case or Mode, I shall no longer give the Explanations, but confine myself to announce the several Cases or Modes by means of the Roman figures. The remaining stanzas will then serve the Pupil as so many exercises upon the Cases or Modes of Nouns or Pronouns or Substantive Adjectives.

STANZA X.

^I ^{IV}
The father too, a sordid man,

^I ^{II} ^{IV}
Who love nor pity (a) knew,

^{IV}
Was all unfeeling as the rock (b)

^{III} ^I
From whence his riches grew.

XI. Long

(a) *Nor* in that line stands both for *not* and for *and*. "Who love *nor* pity knew" is equal to "Who knew *not* love *and* (*who knew not*) pity." Hence it is obvious that *love* is in the Accusative governed by *knew*, and that *pity* is rather in the Elliptical case, because of *knew not* left un-repeated (the Conjunction allowing such a suppression), than in the Accusative case, notwithstanding *pity* would, in Latin, be in the Accusative as well as *love*, if the Latin Verb used for *knew* should govern the Accusative. See hereafter (g).

(b) The *rock* is in the Elliptical case, merely because *was*
is

XI.

^I Long had he seen their mutual ^{II} flame,
^{II} And seen it long unmov'd ;
^{IV} Then with a father's ^{III} (i) frown at last,
^I He sternly disapprov'd.

XII.

^{IV} In Edwin's ^{III} (i) gentle heart a war ^I
^{III} Of diff'ring passions strove ;
^I His heart, which durst not disobey,
^I Yet could not cease to love.

XIII.

^{VI} D. ny'd her fight, he oft behind ^I
^{III} The spreading hawthorn crept,
^{II} To snatch a glance, to mark the spot ^{II}
^{IV} Where Emma walk'd and wept. ^I

XIV. Of

is left understood after it. If *was* had been expressed, the *rock* would have been its Nominative. See the N. B. at the end of No. IV. p. 68, 69.

(i) See, hereafter, the same reference.

XIV.

^{IV} Oft too in Stanemore's (i) ^{III} wintry waste,

^{III} Beneath the moonlight shade,

^{III} In sighs to pour his ^{II} soften'd soul,

^I The midnight mourner stray'd.

XV.

^{II} His cheeks, ^{IV} where love with ^I beauty ^{III} glow'd,

^I A deadly pale o'ercast;

^I So fades the fresh rose in its ^{III} prime,

^{III} Before the northern blast.

XVI.

^I The Parents now, with late ^{III} remorse,

^{III} Hung o'er his dying bed,

^{II} And weary'd Heav'n with ^{III} fruitless pray'rs,

^{II} And fruitless sorrows shed.

XVII. 'Tis

(i) See, hereafter, the same reference.

XVII.

^I 'Tis past, ^I he cry'd, ^I but if your souls

^{II} Sweet mercy yet can move,

^{II} Let these dim eyes once more behold

^{II} What (c) ^I they must ever love.

XVIII.

^I She came; ^{II} his cold hand softly touch'd,

^{III} And bath'd with many a tear;

^{III} Fast falling o'er the primrose pale,

^I So morning dews appear.

XIX. But

(c) *What* stands for two Accusatives in "Once more behold *what* they must ever love." If *what* be changed into *that* *which*, then *that* will be the Accusative of *behold*, and *which* will be the Accusative of *love*. *What* stands also for two Accusatives in "forbad *what* Emma came to say;" that is, it stands for the Accusative of *forbad* and for the Accusative of *to say*. In "I know *what* frightened me," *what* is for the Accusative of *I know* not and for the Nominative of *frightened me*. In the two first instances *what* might be rendered in French by *ce que* and in the last by *ce qui*.

XIX.

But oh! ^{IV} his sister's ^I (i) jealous care,

(^{IV} A cruel sister ^{IV} she!) (d)

Forbad ^{II} what (c) ^I Emma came to say,

^V My Edwin, ^{III} live for me.

XX.

^{III} Now home(e)ward ^I as she hopeless went,

^{III} The church-yard path along,

^I The blast blew cold, the dark owl ^I scream'd

^{IV} Her lover's (i) ^{II} fun'ral song.

(c) For this reference see p. 96.

(d) This line "A cruel sister she!" contains two Elliptical cases; for it is equal to "She ~~was~~ a cruel sister!" In the latter, *she* is in the Nominative, on account of *was*; and *a cruel sister* is introduced as a secondary Nominative, also on account of *was*. Hence we cannot doubt but that both *she* and *a cruel sister* are, in the former, each in the Elliptical case, *she* being elliptically the Nominative of *was*, and *a cruel sister* being Elliptically a secondary Nominative to the same *was*. See what has been said on "a foe," p. 91.

(e) *Homeward* being, as we have already seen, equal to *toward home*, it is clear that *home* is in the Oblique case.

(i) See p. 99, for the same reference.

F

XXI. Amid

III III
Amid the falling gloom (f) of night,

Her startling fancy found,

III II

In ev'ry bush his how'ring shade,

IV III
His groan (g) in ev'ry sound.

(g) *His groan* is presented as in an Elliptical case, because of *found* being left unrepeatd, on account of the Conjunction *and* left understood: but this *his groan* would, in Latin, be presented in the Accusative, because joined, by way of enumeration, with the preceding *his how'ring shade*, governed in the Accusative by the Verb active *found*; for, all Nouns, or Pronouns, or Substantive Adjectives brought in, by way of enumeration, are to be in the same case, unless some other word be introduced which would require a case different from the first. However, it is presented there as an Elliptical case, from this reason, that, before we render a Noun or Pronoun in an Elliptical case by an equivalent in another language, it is necessary for us to discover, 1st. What it is which properly governs this Noun or Pronoun, 2^{dly}. Whether an Ellipsis may be allowed in that other language, in regard to the same Noun or Pronoun.

XXII. *Alone,*

XXII.

Alone, appal'd, thus had she pass'd^I

The visionary vale, (h)^{IV}

When lo! the death-bell smote her ear,^{IV I II}

Sad sounding in the gale.^{III}

XXIII.

Just then she reach'd, with trembling steps,^{I III}

Her aged mother's (i) door:^{IV II}

He's gone, she cried, and I must see^{I I I}

That angel (i) face no more!^{IV II}

(h) *The visionary vale* is presented as in an Elliptical case, because the preceding *had she pass'd* contains a Verb neuter; consequently *through*, or some other Preposition, must be understood before *the Visionary vale*.

(i) *Angel* (stanza xxiii) is presented as in an Elliptical case, because "that angel face" is equal to "that face of an angel." However *angel* thus transposed has, in the 1st chapter, been presented as an Adjective particularizing *face*, as much as *angelic* would do. See the *Preliminary Observations*, p. 42, 43. those observations will prove that I had a right to present as an Elliptical case, in the Lectures on the Cases, the pretended Possessive case, though it virtually acts as an Adjective in regard to the thing looked upon as possessed: and that I had a right to mark every one as an Adjective in the Lectures on the Parts of Speech: I have thought proper to give all Nouns so introduced this double character, because, without any inconsistency, they are entitled to such double character, and their nature and influence will, thereby, the more easily be recognized.

XXIV.

^I *I feel,* ^I *I feel this breaking heart* ^{II}

^{III}
Beat high against my side :

^{III} *From her white arm down sunk her head,* ^I

^I
She shiver'd, sigh'd, and died.

CHAP. III.

AFTER having gone through the different Lectures and Exercises in Chap. I. and II. the Tutor might give some chosen piece of literature to his Pupil, and make him say not only to what Part of Speech every word he comes to ought properly to belong, but, at the same time, what Case or Mode it is in, should the word be a Noun, or a Pronoun, or a Substantive Adjective, &c. He might also, when the Pupil comes to a Verb, make him declare whether it be active or neuter, and personal or not; and if personal, he might make him say in what tense and what person, singular or plural, that Verb is, on account of the person and number of its Nominative, in order that the Pupil should accustom himself to that rule which requires a personal Verb to agree in person and number with its Nominative; &c. When the Pupil comes to an Elliptical case, he should be desired to fill up the Ellipsis; hence
whenever

whenever there is an Ellipsis of a Conjunction or Conjunctive Pronoun he should also be desired to fill it up;—nor would it be amiss for the Tutor, when he perceives any transposition, to make the Pupil change the order of words so that, when there is no interrogation, the principal Verb should be preceded by its Nominative with what belongs to it, and followed by its Adverbs, if there be any, then by its Accusative and what belongs to it, afterwards by its Oblique case, or cases, filling up the Ellipses, and pointing out that which is introduced in apposition to some word, or as a mere explanation, &c.

It will be sufficient for me to give, here, a Specimen, wherein the *Parts of Speech* are distinguished by *Arabic* figures (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8), and the *Cases* or *Modes* are so by *Italic* Numerals (*i, ii, iii, iv, v, vi, vii.*); which specimen I call Complex, because it characterizes the words in a double manner, and because the Concordance (though not marked in it), between the personal Verb and its Nominative, is to be noticed and proved by the Pupil to the satisfaction of the Tutor, and according to the principles laid down and sufficiently elucidated in No. 1. of the Explanation of the 1st Lecture, Chap. II. p. 60, 61, 62.

Perhaps it would not be improper for the Tutor, before he sets his Pupil upon the following Specimen, to make him go back to the Lectures and Exercises given in Chap. I. and make him now account at once for every Part of Speech, and for every Case, in the manner I have just mentioned: but this point I leave to the judgment of the Tutor.

A COMPLEX SPECIMEN

Exhibiting at once the PARTS of SPEECH, and the CASES or MODES of Nouns, Pronouns, and Substantive Adjectives.

I.

4 2 1 ii 6 2 2 2 1 iii
Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,
 3 iv 2 1 i 4 4 3 ii 6 2 1 iii
Whose trembling limbs have borne him to your door,
 3 iv 1 i 4 2 6 2 2 1 iii
Whose days are dwindled to the shortest span,
 8 4 1 ii 7 1 i 4 4 2 1 ii
Oh! give relief, and heav'n will bless your store.

II.

2 2 1 i 2 1 ii 4
These tatter'd cloaths my poverty bespeak,
 2 2 1 i 4 2 2 1 ii
These hoary locks proclaim my lengthen'd years;
 7 2 2 1 i 6 2 1 iv 2 1 iii
And many a furrow in my grief-worn cheek
 4 4 2 1 i 6 2 1 iii 6 1 iii
Has been the channel to a flood of tears.

III.

2 1 i 2 6 2 2 1 iii
Yon house, erected on the rising ground,
 6 2 1 iii 4 3 ii 6 2 1 iii
With tempting aspect drew me from my road;
 7 1 i 3 iv 2 1 ii 4 4
For Plenty there a residence has found,
 7 1 iv 2 2 1 iv
And Grandeur a magnificent abode.

IV. *Hard*

IV.

2 4 2 1i 6 2 1iii 7 1iv
Hard is the fate of the infirm and poor!
 3iv 7 3i 4 2 1ii 6 2 1iii
Here, as I crav'd a morsel of their bread,
 2 2 1i 4 3ii 6 2 1iii
A pamper'd menial drove me from the door
 4 2 1ii 6 2 2 1iii
To seek a shelter in an humbler shed.

V.

8 4 3ii 6 2 2 1iii
Oh! take me to your hospitable dome;
 5 4 2 1i 7 2 4 2 1i
Keen blows the wind, and piercing is the cold!
 2 4 2 1i 6 2 2 1iii
Short is my passage to the friendly tomb,
 7 3i 4 2 7 5 2
For I am poor and miserably old.

VI.

4 3i 4 2 1ii 6 2 1iii
Should I reveal the sources of my grief,
 7 2 1i 5 4 2 1ii
If soft humanity e'er touch'd your breast,
 2 1i 4 5 4 2 2 1ii
Your hands would not withhold the kind relief,
 7 1i 6 1iii 4 5 4 2
And tears of Pity would not be repress.

VII.

1i 4 1ii 7 4 3i 4
Heav'n sends misfortunes, why should we repine?
 3i 4 1i 4 4 3ii 6 2 1iii 3i 4
'Tis Heaven has brought me to the state you see;
 F 4 And

7 2 1 i 4 4 5 2 1 iv
And your condition may be soon like mine,
 2 1 i 6 1 iii 7 6 1 iii
The child of sorrow and of misery.

VIII.

2 2 1 i 4 2 2 1 i
A little farm was my paternal lot,
 5 2 2 1 iv 3 i 5 4 2 1 ii
Then like the lark. I sprightly hail'd the morn;
 7 8 1 i 4 3 ii 6 2 1 iii
But ah! oppression forc'd me from my cot,
 2 1 i 4 7 2 4 2 1 i
My cattle dy'd, and blighted was my corn.

IX.

2 1 i 5 2 1 iv 6 2 1 iii
My daughter, once the comfort of my age,
 2 6 2 1 iii 6 2 2 1 iii
Lur'd by a villain from her native home,
 4 2 2 6 2 1 iv 2 2 1 iii
Is cast abandon'd on the world's wide stage,
 7 2 6 2 1 iii 4
And doom'd in scanty poverty to roam.

X.

2 2 1 i 2 1 iv 6 2 1 iii
My tender wife, sweet soother of my care!
 2 6 2 1 iii 6 2 2 1 iii
Struck with sad anguish at the stern decree,
 4 2 4 2 1 iv 6 1 iii
Fell, ling'ring fell, a victim to despair.
 7 4 2 1 ii 6 1 iii 7 3 iv
And left the world to wretchedness and me.

Pity, &c.

There

There remains for me to give the Student some means to exercise himself by marking, with his pencil, both the Parts of Speech and the Cases or Modes of Nouns, &c. after the manner I pointed out in the preceding Complex Specimen; and nothing can answer my purpose better, or be more conducive to his instruction, than the following piece of poetry.

THE VARIOUS KINDS OF
FIGURES VERSIFIED,

With suitable Examples under each of them.

THOUGH figures no new sense on words impose,
Yet language with their radiant beauties
glows:

So clothes on men nor size nor shape bestow,
Yet 'tis to them we half our graces owe.

Figures sometimes o'er words extend their sway,
And sometimes sentiments their pow'rs obey:
Figures of words some other words destroy;
Figures of sentiment no words annoy,
But, founded upon sense, they endless life enjoy. }

AN ECPHONESIS strong commotion feels,
Exclaims, and our impatient sense reveals.—

' Welcome, sweet hour, (the dying Christian
cries,

' While pleasure sparkles from his swimming
eyes)

' Period at once of sorrow, and of sin,

' Corporeal anguish, and the war within.

F 5

' O What

' O what blest objects open to my sight,
 ' My God, my Saviour, and the realms of night !
 ' O what perfection ! what divine employ !
 ' What an eternity of love and joy !

Not so the sinner—Death uplifts his dart
 And aims the point impoison'd at his heart :
 How his lips quiver ! how his eye-balls glare !
 How his soul labours with intense despair !

' Ah, wretched creature ! whither shall I fly,
 ' Clinging to life, and yet compell'd to die ?
 ' To die ! O what is that ?—I must appear
 ' Before that God whom I refus'd to hear,
 ' To love, to honour ; whose avenging ire
 ' Will plunge me down into the lake of fire,
 ' *For ever ! O ! for ever*, there to dwell ;
 ' Ah ! there's the horror, there's the hell of hell :
 ' And that's my doom—' Convulsions seize his
 breath,

His accents falter, and he sinks in death.

An APORIA agitates the mind,
 And now to this, and now to that inclin'd—
 ' Me miserable ! which way shall I flee ?
 ' If to the Capitol, there I must see
 ' The pavement swimming with my brother's
 gore,
 ' My brother, who must bless my eyes no more ;
 ' Or, should I home return, there, there appears
 ' My mother bow'd with age, and drown'd in
 tears *.'

EPANORTHOSIS our too languid words
 Retracts, and more emphatical affords.—

' His laws, but I that character recall,
 ' His curses, that to ruin doom'd us all †.'

* Cicero, p. 151.

† Cicero p. 142.

APOSIOPESIS half our sense reveals,
 And, smother'd with our passions, half conceals—
 ' Rebels whom I—but that I'll first assuage
 ' these dangerous storms, and quell the ocean's
 rage*.'

APOPHASIS, while feigning to impose
 Strict silence, will our fullest sense disclose.—
 ' I might have mention'd, but I chose to spare,
 ' How like a tyger, or a raging bear,
 ' You rush'd upon me, and had shed my blood,
 ' Had not this arm your curs'd attempt withstood.'

ANACÆNOSIS will to others trust
 Our cause, and ask them if it is not just—
 ' Judge, men of *Isr'el*; I to you appeal,
 ' If my kind labours for my vineyard's weal
 ' Could be surpass'd—I chose the richest
 ground,
 ' Gave it the noblest vine, then fenc'd it round,
 ' And with my rains and rays the young plan-
 tation crown'd †."

ANASTROPHE will the attention stay
 By an irregular and bold delay—
 ' The matchless songs of two contending swains;
 ' The heifers, ravish'd with their charming strains,
 ' Forbore to graze, and lynxes, gath'ring round,
 ' Forgot their rage, astonish'd at the sound,
 ' While rivers stood suspended with delight;
 ' The songs of these two swains we will recite. †

An EROTESIS, while it questions, throws
 A lustre round, and kindles as it goes—

* Virgil, *Æn.* I. 135. † *Isa.* v. 2. 3. 4.

† Virgil, *Eclog.* VIII. v. 1.

‘ Canst thou, a grov’ling worm of yesterday,
 ‘ In glory rival my eternal ray ?
 ‘ Hast thou an arm like God, or hast thou hurl’d
 ‘ The bolt, that shakes the centre of the world?*

PROLEPSIS an objection fully shows,
 And then at pleasure all its strength o’erthrows—
 But some will say, ‘ How will the dead arise ?
 ‘ Or with what bodies will they mount the skies ?
 ‘ Thou fool, the seed thou sowest in the earth,
 ‘ Only by death is quick’ned into birth ;
 ‘ And GOD a body, as he wills, bestows,
 ‘ And, like the seed, the future harvest grows.†’

A SYNCHORESIS, with surprising art,
 By yielding much, secures th’ essential part---
 ‘ I grant the *Grecians* a distinguish’d mind,
 ‘ By sense ennobled, and with arts refin’d,—
 ‘ There’s not an excellence that I can name,
 ‘ But what I yield as their unquestion’d claim ;
 ‘ But *Grecians* will for trifles pledge their troth,
 ‘ And never felt the fetter of an oath.‡’

AN EPANAPHORA to grace our strain,
 Dwells on one word and sounds it o’er again—
 ‘ This globe’s the basis of our lawless pride ;
 ‘ Here we assume our pomp, and here preside ;
 ‘ Here wealth is courted with intense desire ;
 ‘ Here nations rush to arms with boundless ire ;
 ‘ Here civil wars are wag’d, and here the plain
 ‘ Is delug’d o’er with blood, & heap’d with slain.¶

APOSTROPHE diverts the speaker’s strain
 To other objects—‘ Witness earth and main,

* Job xl. 9. † 1 Cor. xv. 35—38.

‡ Cicero, page 201. ¶ Pliny, page 212.

‘ Witness

‘ Witness, thou Sun, and all ye rolling spheres,
 ‘ How great, how good the Lord appears.’

PERIPHRAISIS, ungrateful sense to hide,
 Language of softest texture will provide—

‘ Full from the feast, and flush’d with wine, I’ll
 send

‘ The draught around to ev’ry joyful friend ;
 ‘ The body’s pains, the anguish of the soul,
 ‘ Shall all be bury’d in the blissful bowl ;
 ‘ No more your breasts shall heave with boding
 fears
 ‘ Of the hard galling chain that slav’ry wears*.’

ASYNDETON cashiers, to speed its pace,
 The cop’lative from its accusom’d place—

‘ I came, saw, vanquish’d, mighty Cæsar cry’d,
 ‘ *Vict’ry* and *Fame* attendant at his side†.’

A POLYSYNDETON, each thought to show,
 Distinct with cop’latives will overflow---

‘ Bagnios, and sloth, and whores, and swimming
 bowls
 ‘ Dissolv’d their virtue, and unmann’d their souls.‡’

An OXYMORON is in sound absurd,
 And word discordant wages war with word ;
 But, from the conflict, Sense th’ advantage takes,
 And in a sudden blaze of genius breaks—

‘ A christian’s pains are pleasures, losses wealth,
 ‘ His shame is glory, and his sickness health.’

ENANTIOSIS opposites presents,
 And thus the powr’s, or charms of both aug-
 ments—

* Livy, p. 224. † Suetonius, p. 234. ‡ Livy, p. 236.

‘ Torrents

' Torrents and streams are not describ'd alike :
 ' The torrent, bursting thro' the shatter'd dyke,
 ' Tears up the harvests in its headlong course,
 ' And foams and thunders with resistless force :
 ' Not so the stream, that from the fountain flows,
 ' Limpid it runs, nor breaks the swain's repose ;
 ' Plenty and Peace its lucid windings chear,
 ' And scarce its murmurs touch the list'ning ear.'

CLIMAX our sense will by gradation raise,
 And this thought for the next a ground work lays.
 ' Then, says th' omnipotent, who reigns on high,
 ' My pitying ear shall hearken to the sky ;
 ' The sky shall hear the earth, the earth the wine,
 ' The wine shall *Jezreel* hear, for *Jezreel* now is
 mine.*'

HYPOTYPOSIS to the life will paint—

' At *Dives'* gate poor *Laz'rus* pours his plaint :
 ' Each eager feature speaks the asking soul ;
 ' Thick heave his sighs, his tears in torrents roll.'

' ————— O! my son,
 ' I saw, abhor'd idea! at the stake,
 ' Old, venerable *Latimer*; a soul
 ' Spotless as infant chastity, than whom
 ' No Prelate wore a whiter robe, or grac'd
 ' An holier mitre—With officious haste
 ' A blood-stain'd fury hurl'd a flaming brand
 ' Amidst the pile, and taught the tow'ring blaze
 ' To rouse a thousand agonies of pain
 ' In ev'ry limb—He smil'd, the martyr smil'd,
 ' Scarce conscious of a pang His lifted eye,
 ' O Majesty of Virtue! calmly hung
 ' On heav'n's unclouded arch, and seem'd to shine
 ' With something more than human; rapture
 seiz'd

* Hosea Ch. ii. 21, 22.

' Each glowing cheek, and flush'd his ev'ry look
 ' With all a Cherub's brightness.—At his side,
 ' Sad intercourse of sorrows! *Ridley* grasp'd
 ' The social chain, and shar'd with equal zeal
 ' Barbarity of torture. Yes, I shar'd
 ' Affliction's deadly cup, and half assum'd
 ' His dignity of soul. Ye heav'ns! what joy
 ' Tumultuous heav'd my breast! what manly
 strength,
 ' What energy of firmness, whi'e my ear
 ' Enjoy'd his heav'nly comforts! Ev'ry nerve
 ' Confess'd the full divinity, and steel'd
 ' Affrighted nature, till th' angelic band,
 ' Bright hov'ring o'er the flame, exulting led
 ' Our unembodied souls to seat of bliss,
 ' A paradise of sweets! and gently lull'd
 ' The last keen agonies of sense to rest.*

' Duration's long interminable line
 ' In regions unexplor'd, O man, is thine:
 ' Why then of low terrestrial cares so full?
 ' Why in thy works so languishingly dull?
 ' Thy life, with what rapidity † it flies!
 ' A moment glances, and a moment dies:
 ' And yet how few remain upon thy score!
 ' Or who dares say, thou hast a moment more?
 ' Ere long all nature too shall sink in years,
 ' And suns and planets, lawless from their spheres,
 ' In ruin shall rush down precipitate,
 ' Quench'd and absorb'd in all devouring fate;

* *Bishop Ridley's Ghost*, p. 212.

† *Respice celeritatem rapidissimi temporis: cogita brevitatem hujus Spatii, per quod citatissimi currimus.* Sen. Ep. 99.—Were ever words more happily chosen to express a writer's ideas?

' O'er

‘ O’er worlds demolish’d *Night* shall throw its pall,
 ‘ And *Death* and second *Chaos* swallow all.’

PROSOPOPEIA into persons turns
 The qualities of mind.—‘ See, *Valour* burns
 ‘ From *Virtue*’s threat’ned head t’ avert the blow,
 ‘ And crush *Oppression*, her insulting foe.’

Abstract ideas, gen’ral notions rise,
 And in corporeal shapes the soul surprise—
 ‘ *Fame* on her wings the hero’s name shall raise,
 ‘ And her loud trump shall labour in his praise,
 ‘ While *Vict’ry* weaves the laurels for his brows,
 ‘ And round the chief her blaze of glory throws.’

A silent person thro’ his friend shall speak—
 ‘ How does my heart with *MIL*o’s speeches break?
 ‘ Farewel, farewel, my Citizens, he cries,
 ‘ Enjoy in peace your laws and liberties ;
 ‘ Still, my lov’d *Rome*, still happy may’st thou be,
 ‘ Whatever wrongs are multiply’d on me.*’

This figure by departed Ghosts persuades—
 ‘ The bursting earth unveils her awful shades,
 ‘ All flow, and wan, and cover’d o’er with shrouds,
 ‘ They glide along in visionary crowds,
 ‘ And all with sober, solemn accents cry,
 ‘ *Think, think, O mortal, what it is to die.*†’

PROSOPOPEIA too endows with sense,
 With life, with passion, and intelligence,
 Inan’mate nature—‘ At our father’s fall,
 ‘ Whose curse has swept in ruin o’er us all,

* Cicero, p. 360.

† Alter’d from some lines in PARNELL’s *Night Piece on Death*. See page 365.

‘ Earth to its center sigh’d, the heav’ns around
 ‘ Grew dark, and sighing, back return’d the
 found.*’

PARABOLE darts its surprising beams,
 And in unclouded lustre sets our themes—
 ‘ A man unfaithful in an evil day,
 ‘ When on his help our pleasing hopes we lay,
 ‘ Proves like a broken tooth, which when we fain
 ‘ Would use, reluctates and revolts in pain :
 ‘ Or a disjointed foot, that, as we trust
 ‘ Our weight upon it, sinks us to the dust,
 ‘ While the swift lines of agonizing smart
 ‘ Rush thro’ our frame, and wound us to the
 heart.†’

Sublimity oft from this figure springs,
 And soars exulting on its tow’ring wings—
 ‘ Who gave the crocodile his monstrous size ?
 ‘ Large is his front ; and, when his burnish’d eyes
 ‘ Lift their broad lids, the morning seems to
 rise.‡’

PARABOLES afford a rich delight,
 And thro’ earth, sea, and skies they wing their
 flight—

‘ As when, from mountain-tops the dusky clouds
 ‘ Ascending, while the north-wind sleeps, o’er-
 spread
 ‘ Heav’n’s chearful face, the louring element
 ‘ Scowls o’er the dark’ned landscape, snow or
 show’r ;
 ‘ If chance the radiant sun, with farewell sweet,
 ‘ Extend his ev’ning beam, the fields revive,

* Milton. † Proverb xxv. 19.

‡ Young’s version of Job xli. 18.

‘ The

‘ The birds their notes renew, and bleating herds
 ‘ Attest their joy, that hill and valley rings.*

‘ As o’er the western waves, when ev’ry storm
 ‘ Is hush’d within its cavern, and a breeze
 ‘ Soft-breathing, lightly with its wings, along
 ‘ The slacken’d cordage glides, the sailor’s ear
 ‘ Perceives no sound throughout the vast expanse,
 ‘ None but the murmurs of the sliding prow,
 ‘ Which slowly parts the smooth and yielding
 main;
 ‘ So, thro’ the wide and list’ning crowd, ‘no sound,
 ‘ No voice but thine, O Agis, broke the air,
 ‘ Declaring thus, the Oracle divinest.’

That holy man, who sin and sinners flies,
 Who sets the laws of heav’n before his eyes,
 There finds an inexhaustible delight,
 Reads them by day, and thinks them o’er by night,
 The honour’d fav’rite of his God shall live,
 And from his hand shall endless blifs receive.
 So, planted by some river’s flow’ry side,
 With streams from ever-bubbling springs supply’d,
 Tow’rs some young tree from its well-water’d root,
 And in its season yields the choicest fruit:
 No sick’ning blast upon its boughs is seen,
 And its leaves flourish in immortal green.†

Bright was his genius as the solar beam,
 Soft was his temper as the silver stream;

* Milton’s Comparison upon the breaking up of the infernal council, and the joy of the Devils in SATAN’s undertaking the bold attempt of passing from hell through unknown difficulties and dangers in search of our world. *Parad. Lost*, Book II. line 488.

† Gloyer’s *Leonidas*. Book I. line 46.

‡ Psalm i. 2.

His

His eloquence, with native vigour strong,
Swept like a tide, and bore our souls along;
Like sun-enkindled gems his manners blaz'd;
All saw their beauty, and that beauty prais'd.*

EPIPHONEMA charms and edifies
With observations nat'ral, just, and wise—
' With am'rous language, and bewitching smiles,
' Attractive airs, and all the lover's wiles,
' The fair *Egyptian* JACOB's son carest,
' Hung on his neck, and languish'd on his breast,
' Courted with freedom now the beauteous slave,
' Now, flatt'ring, su'd, and threat'ning, now did
rave.
' But not the various eloquence of love,
' Nor pow'r enrag'd could his fix'd virtue move;
' See, aw'd by heav'n, the blooming *Hebrew* flies
' Her artful tongue, and more persuasive eyes,
' And springing from her disappointed arms,
' Prefers a dungeon to forbidden charms.†

But from this dark event what mercy springs?
This hard rough road the suffer'ing hero brings
To freedom, dignity, to wide command,
And the first favours from a monarch's hand, }
While acclamations ring around the land.
To *Virtue's* voice inflexible adhere;
Her toils, her pains, her discipline severe
Shall with an ample recompense be crown'd,
By heav'n approv'd, and thro' the world renown'd.

Stedfast in virtue's and his country's cause,
'Th' illustrious founder of the Jewish laws,

* The author's character of the Rev. Mr. Samuel Davies.

† Blackmore's *Creation*. Book II. line 46.

Who,

Who, taught by heav'n, at genuine greatness
aim'd,

With worthy pride imperial blood disclaim'd,
Th' alluring hopes of *Pharaoh's* throne resign'd,
And the vain pleasures of a court declin'd,
Pleas'd with obscure recess, to ease the pains
Of *Jacob's* race, and break their servile chains,
Such gen'rous minds are form'd, where blest
religion reigns.*

* Blackmore's Creation. Book II. line 38.

AN APPENDIX

Containing a Catalogue of Verbs irregularly inflected.

When the regular inflection is in use, as well as the irregular one, a (†) is put after the irregular form; where the irregular inflection is less approved, this mark (‡) is placed after it. If any Compound of a primitive Verb is not found in this table, that Compound takes the same inflections as the primitive itself does.

<i>Radical form</i>	<i>Past tense</i>	<i>Participle past or passive.</i>
To abide	I abode, abid †	abode, abid † abidden †
bake	baked	baked, baken †
bear (bring forth)	bare	born
bear (carry)	bore	borne
beat	beat	beaten, beat †
begin	began, begun †	begun
bend	bent †	bent ‡
bereave	bereft †	bereft ‡
beseech	befought †	befought ‡
bid	bade, bad †, bid †	bidden, bid †
bind	bound	bound, bounden †
bite	bit	bitten, bit †
bleed	bled	bled
blend	blent †	blent ‡
bless	blest †	blest ‡
blow	blew	blown
break	brake, broke †	broken, broke ‡
breed	bred	bred
bring	brought	brought
build	built †	built ‡
burn	burnt	burnt
burst	burst	burst, bursten
buy	bought	bought
cast	cast	cast
catch	caught †	caught ‡
check	checkt †	checkt ‡
chide	chid	chidden, chid †
choose, chuse	chose	chosen, chose †
cleave	clave †, clove †	cloven, cleft
climb	clomb †	climbed
cling	clung, clang †	clung
clothe	clad †	clad ‡
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept, ‡ crope †	crept †
crow	crew †	crowed
curse	curst †	curst †
cut	cut	cut
dare	durst †	dared
deal	dealt †	dealt ‡
die	died	dead
dig	dug †	dug †
do	did	done

To draw

To draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamt †	dreamt †
drink	drank, drunk †	drunk, drunken †
drive	drove	driven
dwelt	dwelt †	dwelt †
eat	ate, eat †	aten, eat †
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought, foughten †
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fling	flung, slang †	flung
fly	flew	flown
fold	folded	folden †
forfake	forsook	forfaken
freeze	froze	frozen
geld	gelt †	gelt †
get	gat, got	gotten, got †
gild	gilt †	gilt †
gird	girt †	girt †
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grave	graved	graven †
grind	ground	ground
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung †	hung †
hear	heard	heard
heat	heat †	heat †
help	helped, holpe †	helped, holpen †
hew	hewed	hewn, hewen †
hide	hid	hidden, hid †
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	holden, held
hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt †	knelt †
knit	knit †	knit †
know	knew	known
lade	laded	laden †
lay	laid †	laid †
lead	led	led
leap	leapt †	leapt †
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain, lien †
lift	lifted, lift †	lifted, lift †
light	lighted, light †	lighted, light †
load	loaded	loaden, laden
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant †	meant †
meet	met	met

To melt

To melt	melted	melted, molten †
mix	mixt †	mixt †
mow	mowed	mown †
owe	owed	owed, own
pass	past †	past †
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
quit	quitted, quit †	quitted, quit †
reach	reached, raught †	reached, raught †
read	read	read
rend	rent	rent
rid	rid	rid
ride	rod, rid †	ridden, rid †
ring	rung, rang	rung
rise	rose, rise †	risen, rise †
rive	rived	riven †
run	ran	run
saw	sawed	sawn, sawed †
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
seeth, seethe	seethed, sod †	sodden †
sell	fold	fold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shave	shaved	shaven †
shear	sheared, shore †	shorn, shoren †
shed	shed	shed
shew	shewed	shewn †
shine	shone	shone †
shoe	shod	shod, shodden †
shoot	shot	shot, shotten †
show	showed	shown †
shred	shred	shred
shrink	shrank, shrunken	shrunken
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang, sung †	sung
sink	sunk, sank †	sunk
sit	sat, sate †	sat, sitten †
slay	slew	slain, slayn †
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slided, slid †	slidden
sling	slung, slang †	slung
slink	slunk, slank †	slunk
slip	slipt †	slipt †
slit	slit	slit
smell	smelt †	smelt †
smite	smote	smitten, smit †
snap	snapt †	snapt †
snatch	snatcht †	snatcht †
sow	sowed	sown †
speak	spoke, spake	spoken
speed	sped	sped

To spell

To spell	spelt †	spelt †
spend	spent	spent
spill	spilt †	spilt †
spin	spun, span †	spun
spit	spat, spit	spitten, spitted, spit
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprung, sprang	sprung
stamp	stampt †	stampt †
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen, stoln †, stole †
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung, stang †	stung
stink	stank, stunk †	stunk
stride	strode, strid †	stridden
strike	struck	stricken, struck, strycken †
string	strung, strang †	strung
strip	stript, stripped	stript, stripped
strive	strove †	striven †
strow	strowed	strown
swear	swore, sware	sworn
sweat	sweat, swet	sweat, swet †, sweaten †
sweep	swept	swept
swell	swelled	swollen †, swoln †
swim	swam, swum †	swum
swing	swung, swang †	swung
take	took,	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore, tare	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
thrive	throve †	thriven †
throw	threw	thrown
thrust	thrust	thrust
tread	trode, trod †	trodden, trod †
wake	waked, woke	waked
wash	washed	washed, washen †
wear	wore, ware †	worn
weave	wove †	woven †
weep	wept	wept
whet	whet †	whet †
whip	whipt †	whipt †
win	won, wan †	won
wind	wound	wound †
work	wrought †	wrought †
wreak	wroke †	wroken †
wreath	wreathed	wreathen †
wring	wrung, wrang †	wrung
write	wrote, writ †	written, writ †
writhe	writhed	writhen †